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The Purchase Price

by EMERSON HOUGH

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CHAPTER IX.

Tallwoods.

Meantime events which might have held interest in certain circles in Washington had they been known, passed on their course, and toward that very region which had half in est been named as the storm center of the day—the state of Missouri, anomalous, inchoate, discordant, half north, half south, itself the birth of compromise and sired by political jealousy; whither, against her will, voyaged a woman, herself engine of turbulence, doubt and strife, and in company now of a savage captor who contemplated nothing but establishing her for his own use in his own home.

Tallwoods, the home plantation of the Dunwody family in the west, now the personal property of the surviving son, State Senator Warville Dunwody of Missouri, presented one of the contrasts which now and again might have been seen in our early western civilization. It lay somewhat remote from the nearest city of consequence, in a region where the wide acres of the owner blended, unused and uncultivated, with those still more wild, as yet unclaimed under any private title. Yet in pretentiousness, indeed in assuredness, it might have rivaled many of the old estates of Kentucky, the Carolinas, or Virginia; so much did the customs and ambitions of these older states follow their better bred sons out into the newer regions.

These men of better rank, with more than competency at their disposal, not infrequently had few neighbors other than the humble but independent frontiersman who left for new fields when a dog barked within 50 miles of his cabin. There were neighbors within half that distance of Tallwoods, settlers nestled here or there in these enfolding hills and forests; but of neighbors in importance equal to that of the owners of Tallwoods there were few or none in that portion of the state. The time was almost feudal, but wilder and richer than any feudal day, in that fief tribute was unknown. The original landlord of these acres had availed himself of the easy laws and easy ways of the time and place, and taken over to himself from the loose public domain a small realm all his own. Here, almost in seclusion, certainly in privacy, a generation had been spent in a life as baronial as any ever known in old Virginia in earlier days. A day's ride to a court house, two days to a steamer, five hours to get a letter to or from the occasional post—these things seem slight in a lifelong accustomedness; and here few had had closer touch than this with civilization.

The plantation itself was a little kingdom, and largely supplied its own wants. Mills, looms, shops—all these were part of the careless system, easy and opulent, which found support and gained arrogance from a rich generous environment. The old house itself, if it might be called old, built as it had been scarce thirty years before, lay in the center of a singular valley, at the edge of the Ozark Hills. The lands here were not so rich as the wide acres thirty miles or more below, where on the fat bottom soil, black and deep, the negroes raised in abundance the wealth-making crop of the country. On the contrary, this, although it was the capital of the vast Dunwody holdings thereabout, was chosen not for its agricultural richness so much as for its healthfulness and natural beauty.

In regard to these matters, the site could not better have been selected. The valley, some three or four miles across, lay like a deep saucer pressed down into the crest of the last rise of the Ozarks. The sides of the deep depression were as regular as though created by the hands of man. Into its upper extremity there ran a little stream of clear and unfailing water, which made its entrance at an angle, so that the rim of the hills seemed scarcely nicked by its ingress. This stream crossed the floor of the valley, serving to water the farms, and, making its way out of the lower end by a similar curious angle, broke off sharply and hid itself among the rocks on its way out and down from the mountains—last trace of a giant geology which once dealt in continental terms, rivers once seas, valleys a thousand miles in length. Thus, at first sight, one set down in the valley might have felt that it had neither inlet nor outlet, but had been created, panoplied and peopled by some Titanic power, and owned by those who neither knew nor desired any other world. As a matter of fact, the road up through the lower Ozarks from the great Mississippi, which entered along the bed of the little stream, ended at Tallwoods farm. Beyond it, along the little river which led back into the remote hills, it was no more than a horse path, and used rarely except by negroes or whites in hunting expeditions back into the mountains, where the deer, the wild turkey, the bear and the panther still roamed in considerable numbers at no great distance from the home plantation.

Tallwoods itself needed no other fence than the vast wall of hills, and had none save where here and there the native stone had been heaped up roughly into walls, along some orchard side. The fruits of the apple, the pear and the peach grew here handsomely, and the original owner had planted such trees in abundance. The soil, though at first it might have been called inhospitable, showed itself productive. The corn stood tall and strong, and here and there the brown stalks of the cotton plant itself might have been seen; proof of the wish of the average Southerner to cultivate that plant, even in an environment not wholly suitable. All about, upon the mountain sides, stood a heavy growth of deciduous trees, at this time of the year lining the slopes in flaming reds and golds. Beyond the valley's rim, tier on tier, stately and slow, the mountains rose back for yet a way—mountains rich in their means of frontier independence, later to be discovered rich also in minerals, in woods, in all the things required by an advancing civilization.

Corn, swine and cotton—these made the wealth of the owner of Tallwood's plantation and of the richer lands in the river bottoms below. These products brought the owner all the wealth he needed. Here, like a feudal lord, master of all about him, he had lived all his life and had, as do all created beings, taken on the color and the savor of the environment about him. Rich, he was generous; strong, he was merciful; independent, he was arrogant used to his own way, he was fierce and cruel when crossed in that way. Not much difference, then, lay between this master of Tallwoods and the owner of yonder castle along the embattled Rhine, or the towered stronghold of some old lord located along an easy, wandering English stream; with this to be said in favor of this solitary lord of the wilderness, that his was a place removed and little known. It had been passed by in some manner through its lack of appeal to those seeking cotton lands or hunting grounds, so that it lay wholly out of the ken and understanding of most folk of the older states.

If in Tallwoods the owner might do as he liked, certainly he had elected first of all to live somewhat as a gentleman. The mansion house was modeled after the somewhat stereotyped pattern of the great country places of the south. Originally planned to consist of the one large central edifice of brick, with a wing on each side of somewhat lesser height, it had never been entirely completed, one wing only having been fully erected. The main portion of the house was of two stories, its immediate front occupied by the inevitable facade with its four white pillars, which rose from the level of the ground to the edge of the roof, shading the front entrance to the middle rooms. Under this tall gallery roof, whose front showed high, white and striking all across the valley, lay four windows, and at each side of the great double doors lay yet other two windows. On either side of the pillars and in each story, yet other two admitted light to the great rooms; and in the completed wing which lay at one side of the main building, deep embrasures came down almost to the level of the ground, well hidden by the grouped shrubbery which grew close to the walls. The visitor approaching up the straight gravel walk might not have noticed the heavy iron bars which covered these, giving the place something of the look of a jail or a fortress. The shrubs, carelessly, and for that reason more attractively planted, also stood here and there over the wide and smooth bluegrass lawn.

The house was built in the edge of a growth of great oaks and elms, which threw their arms out over even the lofty gables as though in protection. Tradition had it that the reason the building had never been completed was that the old master would have been obliged to cut down a favorite elm in order to make room for it; and he had declared that since his wife had died and all his children but one had followed her, the house was large enough as it was. So it stood as he had left it, with its two tall chimneys, one at each end of the mid-body of the house, marking the two great fireplaces, yet another chimney at the other end of the lesser wing.

Straight through the mid-body of the house ran a wide hall, usually left open to all the airs of heaven; and thorugh this one could see far out over the approach, entirely through the house itself, and note the framed picture beyond of woods glowing with foliage, and masses of shrubbery, and lesser trees among which lay the white huts of the negroes. Still to the left, beyond the existing wing, lay the fenced vegetable gardens where grew rankly all manner of provender intended for the bounteous table, whose boast it was that, save for sugar and coffee, nothing was used at Tallwoods which was not grown upon its grounds.

So lived one, and thus indeed lived more than one, baron on American soil not so long ago, when this country was more American than it is today—more like the old world in many ways, more like a young world in many others. Here, for 30 years of his life, had lived the present owner of Tallwoods, sole male of the family surviving in these parts.

It might have been called matter of course that Warville Dunwody should be chosen to the state legislature. So chosen, he had, through sheer force of his commanding nature, easily become a leader among men not without strength and individuality. Far up in the northern corner, where the capital of the state lay, men spoke of this place hid somewhere down among the hills of the lower country. Those who in the easier acres of the northwestern prairie lands reared their own corn and swine and cotton, often wondered at the half-wild man from St. Francois, who came riding into the capital on a blooded horse, who was followed by negroes also on blooded horses, a self-contained man who never lacked money, who never lacked wit, whose hand was heavy, whose tongue was keen, whose mind was strong and whose purse was ever open.

The state which had produced a Benton was now building up a rival to Benton. That giant, then rounding out a history of 30 years' continuous service in the senate of the United States, unlike the men of this weaker day, reserved the right to his own honest and personal political belief. He steadily refused to countenance the extending of slavery, although himself a holder of slaves; and, although he admitted the legality and constitutionality of the fugitive slave act, he deplored that act as much as any. To the eventual day of his defeat he stood, careless of his fate, firm in his own principles, going down to defeat at last because he would not permit his own state legislature—headed then by men such as Warville Dunwody and his friends—to dictate to him the workings of his own conscience. Stronger than Daniel Webster, he was one of those who would not obey the dictates of that leader, and he did set up his "conscience above the law." These two men, Benton and Dunwody, therefore, were at the time of which we write two gladiators upon the scenes of a wild western region, as yet little known in the eastern state, though then swiftly coming forward into more specific notice.

Perhaps 30 or 40 slaves were employed about Tallwoods home farm, as it was called. They did their work much as they liked, in a way not grudging for the main part. Idle and shiftless, relying on the frequent absence of the master and the ease of gaining a living, they worked no more than was necessary to keep up the semblance of routine. In some way the acres got plowed and reaped, in some way the meats were cured, in some way the animals were fed and the table was served and the rooms kept in a semi-tidiness, none too scrupulous. Always in Tallwoods there was something at hand ready to eat, and there was fuel whereby fires might be made. Such as it was, the hospitality of the place was ready. It was a rich, loose way of life, and went on lazily and loosely, like the fashion of some roomy old vehicle, not quite run down, but advancing now and then with a groan or a creak at tasks imposed.

But now, another and most important matter for our note—there was no woman's hand at Tallwoods. The care was that of servants, of slaves. When things grew insupportable in their shiftlessness the master lashed out an order and got what he demanded; then soon matters sank back again to their old state. None might tell when the master would ride away, and when gone none could say when he would return. Since the death of his mother no woman's control had ruled here, nor, in spite of the busy tongues at the larger cities above, did there seem likelihood that any would soon share or alter the fortunes of Tallwoods. Rumors floated here and there, tongues wagged; but Tallwoods lay apart; and Tallwoods, as commonly was conceded, had ways of its own.

It was to these remote and somewhat singular surroundings that there approached, on the evening of a bland autumn day, along the winding road which followed the little stream, the great coach of the master of Tallwoods, drawn by four blooded carriage horses, weary, mud-stained and flecked with foam. At the end of the valley, where the road emerged from its hidden course among the cliffs, the carriage now halted. Dunwody himself sprang down from the driver's seat where he had been riding in order to give the occupants of the coach the more room. He approached the window, hat in hand.

"My dear lady," said he, "this is the end of our journey. Yonder is my home. Will you not look at it?"

It was a pale and languid face which greeted him, the face of a woman weary and even now in tears. Hastily she sought to conceal these evidences of her distress. It was the first time he had seen her weeping. Hitherto her courage had kept her cold and defiant, else hot and full of reproofs. This spectacle gave him concern. His face took on a troubled frown.

"Come now, do not weep, my dear girl—anything but that."

"What, then, is it you would say?" she demanded. "It makes little difference to me where you are taking me."

He threw open the coach door and extended a hand to aid her in alighting. "Suppose we walk up from here," he said. "I know you are tired by the ride. Besides," he added, with pride, "I want to show you Tallwoods."

Scarce touching his hand, she stepped down. Dunwody motioned to the driver to advance, and in spite of the protests of the maid Jeanne, thus left alone within, the coach rolled on up the driveway ahead of them.

It was in fact a beautiful prospect which lay before the travelers thus arrived. The sun was low in the west, approaching the rim of the hills, and its level rays lighted the autumn foliage, crossed the great trees, brightened the tall white pillars. It even illuminated the grounds beyond, so that quite through the body of the house itself its golden light could be seen on the farther slopes, framing the quaint and singular picture thus set apart. All around rose the wide cup of the valley, its sides as yet covered by unbroken decoration of vivid and parti-colored foliage. Here and there the vivid reds of the wild sumac broke out in riot; framed lower in the scale were patches of berry vines touched by the frost; while now and again a maple lifted aloft a fan of clean scarlet against the sky—all backed by the more somber colors of the oaks and elms, or the now almost naked branches of the lindens.

These enfolding forests gave a look of protectedness to this secret place. They left a feeling not of discomfort but of shelter. Moreover, the grass underfoot was soft and still green. Some sort of comeliness, picturesque though rude, showed in the scant attempts to modify nature in the arrangement of the grounds. And there, noble and strong, upon a little eminence swelling at the bottom of the valley's cup, lay the great house, rude, unfinished, yet dignified. If it seemed just this side of elegance, yet the look of it savored of comfort. To a woman distracted and wearied it should have offered some sort of rest. To her who now gazed upon it the sight afforded only horror. This, then, was the place. Here was to be her trial. This was the battleground.

Dunwody lingered, hoping to hear some word of satisfaction.

"The hills are beautiful, the trees are beautiful, and the sky," she said, at length. "What God has done here is beautiful. But God Himself is gone."

Rage filled him suddenly. "At any rate, this is what I have and all I have," he said. "Like it, woman, or by that God! hate it! Here you are, and here you stay, until—until I die or until God returns. You are the only woman in it for me when you step into that house there. You are its mistress. I rule here. But what you want shall be yours at any time you want it. You can think of nothing in the world that shall not be brought to you when you ask for it. My servants are yours. Choose from them as many as you like."

"Slaves for your slave? You are full of kindness, indeed! But I shall never be what you delicately call the mistress of Tallwoods."

"By the Lord! girl, if I thought that would be true—if I thought for one moment that it were true—" in a half-frenzy he threw out his arm, rigid. An instant later he had lapsed into one of the moods new to him. "There is no punishment I don't deserve," he said. "All the time I have hurt you, when I'd rather cut my tongue out than hurt you. I've seen you, these few days, God knows, at the hardest—me at the worst—you at the worst. But your worst is better than the best of any other woman I ever saw. I'm going to have you. It's you or nothing for me, and I'm going to have you. Choose your own title here, then, Madam. This is your home or your prison, as you like."

For a moment Josephine paused, looking around her at the surrounding hills. He seemd to catch her thought, and smiled at her.

To Be Continued.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF MARCH

Mercury Becomes the Evening Star During First Week of Month, While Venus Is Still Brilliant in the Morning Sky—Cause of the Zodiacal Light.

By Prof. Eric Doolittle.

WITH the arrival of this, our first spring month, the eastern sky already begins to be dominated by the faint constellations of summer. We already see the advancing portion of the long, faint summer zone, which is occupied by the very large and interesting group of the Virgin, while above this there shines out the great, reddish Arcturus, a sun thousands of times brighter and better than our own. If we had no calendars, the first entrance of these stars into the evening sky would tell us that the end of winter is at hand. The observer of the heavens would read this welcome news no less clearly when he observed that the winter branch of the Milky Way, which for so many months has passed through the highest point of the sky, has now begun to perceptibly sink toward the ground, although it will not entirely disappear until the end of April, nor will the summer branch rise sufficiently high to be noticeable in the early evening until June.

All of these changes are, of course, caused by the apparent motion of our sun, which appears to us to move forever around the sky along the path AB, Figure 1, passing over one constellations after another, and by his overpowering brightness blotting out all the stars in the regions of the sky which are near him, so that for a time they cannot be seen by us. On this year, in his steady, eastward motion, he will reach the point on the round heavens which is exactly opposite to B, and so cross the Celestial Equator at 29 minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening of March 20, and therefore this day and the following night will be of equal length.

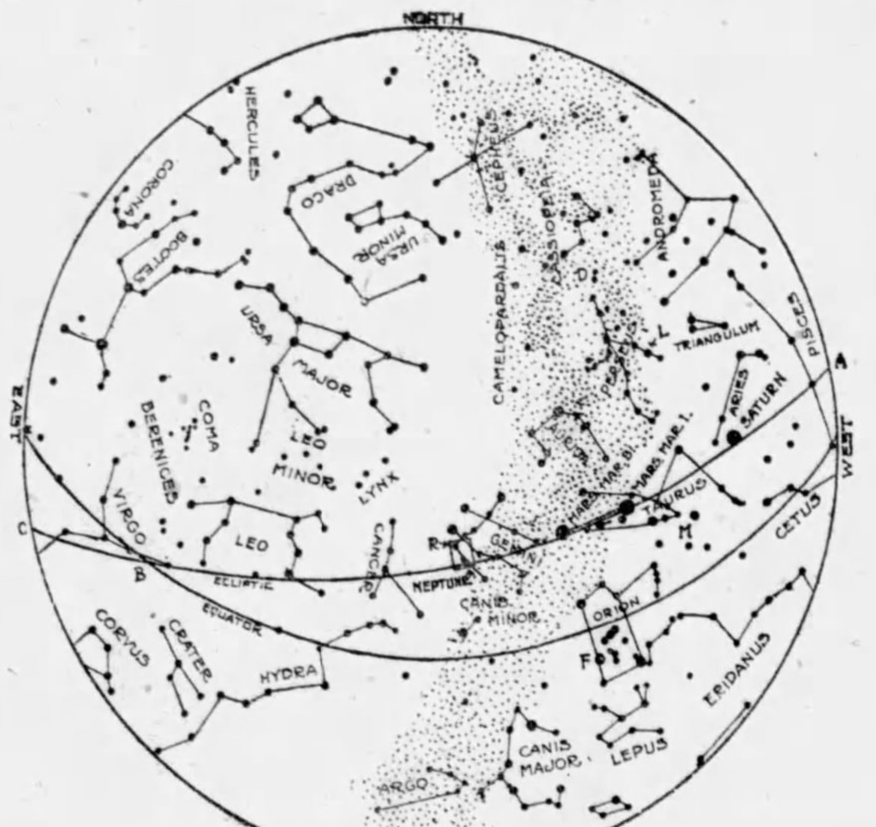

Figure 1. The Contellations, March 1, at 9 p. m. (If facing south, hold the map upright; if facing east, hold "east" below; if facing west, hold "west" below; if facing north, hold the map upright.)

Figure 2. The Constellations of the Hunting Dogs and the Lesser Lion.

The March Stars.

No one who goes out of doors on one of the clear, moonless nights which will occur during the first half of this month, and who stands under the wonderful heavens, can fail to be struck by the remarkable brilliance of the whole western sky. Here are all of the winter constellations together—the blue Dog Stars in the south, the magnificent Orion, the Bull and the Twins toward the west, and northward from these he will see the golden Capella, with the interesting groups of Perseus, Andromeda and the bright Cassippeia below. With an opera glass he can examine the beautiful double cluster of stars at D, Figure 1; the wonderful nebulas at E and F, and throughout the whole region an exploration will be rewarded by the discovery of many star clouds and star clusters immersed in the Milky Way, and by many double stars, some showing an interesting contrast in color.

The observer who is already familiar with the bright and well-known stars may prefer to study the four faint and delicate little groups which border the Great Bear on the south. The first of these is the Lynx, or Tiger, which is remarkable for the number and beauty of its double stars; east of this is the Lesser Lion, and still farther east is the filmy, delicate cluster of many stars which forms the Maiden's Hair. Above this, in the hollow of the Dipper, are the Hunting Dogs, whom Bootes leads in his leash of sidereal fire. The positions of the wonderful spiral nebulas and of striking double stars to be found in this region as shown at the points marked H and K, respectively, in Figure 2.

The bright star at L, Figure 1, whose light is periodically hidden from us by the passage of a darker companion, will be seen at its faintest on March 6, at 10 hours 54 minutes p. m.; on March 9, at 7 hours 43 minutes, and on March 12, at 4 hours 32 minutes. As the eclipse progresses slowly the light occupies about four hours in fading away, so that the star will first be seen to be growing dim about four hours before the above times, while the full brightness will not be reached until about three and one-half hours after them.

There are many other eclipsing stars of this same kind in the sky. That at M, Figure 1, loses two-thirds of its light at a constant interval of 3 days 22 hours 52 minutes. This star will be seen at its faintest on March 26, at about 2 a. m., and on March 30 at about 1 a. m. It is a somewhat more difficult star to observe, however, than the star at L, for the time elapsing between when it first begins to grow dim and its time of greatest faintness is no less than 10 hours.

The Planets.

On March 2, at 9 a. m., the little planet Mercury will pass to the east of the sun and become an evening star. If we could see both bodies at once at that time we would see the little world moving steadily along in its orbit and passing below the sun from the right to the left side of it at a distance away from the lowest point of the sun's disc about equal to the diameter of the disc itself. On the evening of March 27 the planet will reach its greatest distance east of the sun, and may be seen shining out in the twilight glow, very near the ground, a little south of the west point, for nearly an hour after sunset.

Venus is still a brilliant object in the morning sky, rising about 1 hour 40 minutes before sunrise on March 1, which time is diminished to 1 hour 10 minutes by the end of the month. On March 16, at 2 a. m., the moon, in its monthly journey around the heavens, passes to the east of Venus, but at a distance of nearly four degrees away. The planet is moving so rapidly over the sky, however, that at their next meeting, on April 14, the center of the moon will pass almost squarely over the center of Venus and the planet will be hidden from view. Very unfortunately, this occurs almost exactly at noon, Eastern time, and the sun will therefore be shining so brightly to all observers in the United States that they will be unable to witness this interesting occurrence.

Mars and Saturn still shine brightly in the evening sky toward the west. The former planet, in its eastward motion, will, during the month, pass almost wholly out of Taurus and into almost the exact center of the Milky Way. The latter, though it is still in good position and its rings are well widened out, is, nevertheless, sinking so near the ground that the evenings of this month will furnish about the last opportunities for viewing it until next winter.

Jupiter, which is moving very slowly westward in the constellation of the Scorpion, is drawing ever nearer to our evening sky, but will not actually enter it until the end of April. On March 1 it rises about 1 a. m. and on March 31 about two hours earlier. It is still so near the bright red star Antares that the two objects form an interesting figure in the morning sky.

Neptune is in Gemini, in nearly its best position for observation during the year. A small map is therefore added (Figure 3), to enable the possessor of a small telescope to find it, without difficulty. Though a great, hot, vaporous ball, no less than 35,000 miles in diameter, it will appear in the telescope merely as a small, greenish star. Unless, however, the night is an unusually poor one for observation, the observer will notice that it does not shine like a star, its radiance being more steady and constant, like that of a bright nebula.

If there are any readers who tried without success to see this interesting object during February, they will have excellent opportunities to find it as soon after sunset as darkness appears during the moonless nights of the second and third weeks of the present month. It will be seen as a faint pyramid of light stretching upward from the point of the western horizon in which the sun was seen to set. It is brightest near the sun, both because the countless particles of which it is composed are doubtless more numerous nearest its center and because they are there more strongly illuminated by sunlight, and it may stretch past the Pleiades all the way to the zenith, though its boundaries are defined with difficulty. In the tropics it may sometimes be seen encircling the whole sky, and its central, rounded portion has been seen extending above the northern horizon at midnight near the times of the longest day in summer. Its form is believed to be approximately that shown in Figure 4.

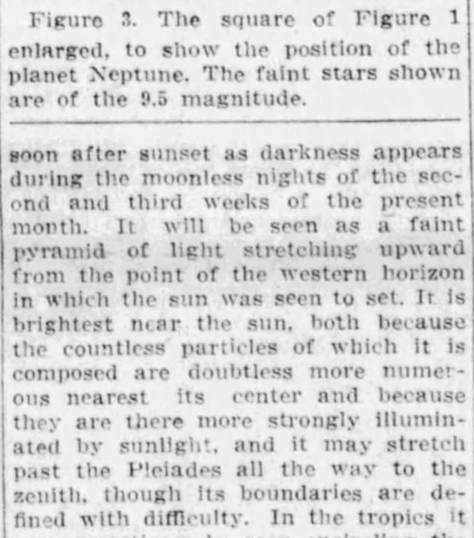

Figure 3. The square of Figure 1 enlarged, to show the position of the planet Neptune. The faint stars shown are of the 9.5 magnitude.

Figure 4. A cross section of the Zodiacal light, to show what is believed to be its approximate form and structure.

Says Man, Not Woman, Needs Emancipation

M. Jean Finot, in his new book, "The Eternal Feminine," reaches the startling conclusion that it is man and not woman who needs emancipation. Man must proclaim his independence, he declares; for thousands of years he has borne the yoke of the eternal feminine; it is high time that he fought for his freedom from woman, who, by law and custom, keeps him a slave to her emotions and caprices. He thus begins:

"All our trouble can be traced to the Church Council, which was rash enough to declare that woman had a soul. Man originally knew well enough that woman was his inferior, but as time went on one man out of pride and vainglory boasted that he had a handsome mate. Another at once boasted that he had a handsomer. The men then began to dress them up in fine feathers out of sheer rivalry.

"When a rib was taken out of Adam during his sleep—it was a mean thing to have done—Adam, I imagine, felt nervous at the sight of the first, strange creature, Eve.

"He climbed up a tree, no doubt, and looked at her as his feet were dangling from the branch on which he sat. She was lying in the grass, basking in the sun, already showing her disposition to idle away her time.

"Driven out of Paradise, Adam had to work to support her. When he returned after a hard day's work Eve said to him:

"'See, I have also been working! Look how pretty I am! I have made myself a beautiful dress of leaves. I discovered a lovely pink shell with which to polish my nails—you admire my headgear? Isn't it lovely? Don't you like these birds' wings? Ah, this new life of ours is hard, but I shall have courage. I am looking well, am I not? I slept a little when the sun was high. But you seem to be depressed. You are not at all cheerful, my poor Adam. Ah, I see you cannot bear up against misfortune as well as myself. Come and smile.'

"Adam heaved a sigh and tried to smile."

Heroes.

Washington Star.

Perhaps it is fortunate that a departed hero does not have to be identified as carefully to secure a monument as would have been necessary during his lifetime to enable him to cash a check or a money order.

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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Miss Verney, pale as if she were ready for her coffin (like her dead mistress upstairs), but exceedingly lovely to look upon, denied on oath that she had gone out to meet Ian Burr in the woods on the afternoon of the murder, or that she had met him. And the person who had started the story that the young man had been seen on that day could not be unearthed. Inquiries at the railway station had drawn blanks; and Miss Verney professed not to know where Ian Barr was at the present moment, though she admitted that, for a short time, she had been engaged to him, and that they still wrote to each other occasionally. Beyond this she would admit nothing, and she gave her answers like a mechanical doll. She swore that the breaking of the engagement was not due to Lady Hereward's expressed wish, but to "private reasons." She vowed that, as far as she knew, Lady Hereward had not made things so unpleasant for Mr. Barr that he had resigned his stewardship, nor had the lady forbidden him to visit his fiancee under her roof. There was not, she said, a word of truth in the stupid story that Ian Barr had disliked Lady Hereward. He wished to leave Friar's Moat because he hoped to better his position in order to marry; and he preferred to make a home in some distant place where his parentage was not a matter of gossip. But there were those in the room, among others Mr. Samways, the coroner, and several members of the jury, who thought that beautiful, pale Miss Verney did not look as if she were telling the truth, or at all events the whole truth. To their searching eyes she had the air of a culprit, rather than that of a straightforward witness, with no secret knowledge to keep back. And though few people had the heart to blame the girl if she dared risk her soul by perjury for her lover's sake, nevertheless, after her evidence had been taken, many persons were more than ever inclined to believe that Ian Barr had good reasons for keeping out of the way.

Sir Ian, summoned to testify again, to a certain extent confirmed the statements of Miss Verney, though his well-remembered hesitations suggested a different opinion. If his wife had disapproved of Mr. Barr, she had not asked her husband to discharge the young man. Mr. Barr had resigned his stewardship quite of his own accord, rather against Sir Ian's advice than in accordance with it. However, he had gone on very short notice, and Sir Ian had heard nothing of him since except that once, several weeks ago, on speaking to Miss Verney of Mr. Barr, she had mentioned that he had some idea of sailing for America. Then Sir Ian went on to state that he had always had the highest respect for the young man's character; that Barr had behaved extremely well, on the whole, in exceptionally trying circumstances, and if he had a fiery temper, Sir Ian had never seen any disagreeable exhibition of it.

Again, on the second day, matters did not appear to be further advanced, after all, than they had been before, and once more the inquest was adjourned, this time for a fortnight. The dark curtain of mystery had not been lifted an inch when the day came for the murdered Lady Hereward to go to the family vault in Riding St. Mary church.

A few intimate friends, who desired it, were allowed to bid her a last farewell before her coffin was fastened down, and those who did said that never had they seen her so young and fair and sweet as she appeared pillowed on her favorite white roses. The expression of horror had faded from her face; the pearly flower-petals and green leaves hid the wound in her neck; and she was dressed, not in a stiffly made garment suggestive of death, but in a filmy tea-gown of white chiffon which she had brought home from Paris, the day before she died. People whispered it about that with hands clasped lightly over a loose bunch of roses (she had been vain of her beautiful hands) and the half-smile into which her lips had mercifully relaxed, she was like a statue whose name might be "Mystery."

"If only the dead lips could have spoken, just once! But it seemed, so those who saw her said, as if she rejoiced in her silence, as if she would not speak if she could. And since no more was heard about the experiment which was to be tried upon her eyes, the world which talked of her constantly took it for granted either that it had failed, or that the experts had decided it would be useless, for some reason, to attempt it.

So she went to the old, old vault in the old, old church where many generations of Herewards lay; but perhaps none of the name had ever taken with them into the grave such a secret as hers. A word from her would have freed two men, at least, out of three, of suspicion, and perhaps a woman. For Kate Craigie was under that ban as well as her lover now, thanks to her freedom of speech before Poppet. She could not have killed Lady Hereward, since she had been sitting with Mrs. Barnard when the shots in the woods were fired; but she might—so thought some people—have been expecting those shots, because she had encouraged Edward to pay a grudge of hers as well as his own.

Meanwhile, Scotland Yard was busy, in a quiet way. Nobody knew exactly what the police were about, or what clues had been found; but in spite of The Morning's correspondent, it soon began to be rumored that the exhaustive search of the woods had, after all, resulted in disappointment. The bloodhounds had followed several trails, but they had been misleading ones, or at best had ended in mystery as impenetrable as the thick bracken in the forest. The revolver with which Lady Hereward had been shot was not forthcoming, though it was hunted for with skill and diligence; and no traces of the murder were visible in the tower, notwithstanding the fact that a clever detective had examined each of the four rooms, inch by inch. Still, the police were undiscouraged, and though the journalists were certainly not in the confidence of Scotland Yard, each day paragraphs appeared in the newspapers hinting that the murderer was being tracked down, and that "an arrest was imminent."

"Why does not Mr. Ian Barr come forward?" asked one morning paper, in a big black headline; and it was a question which repeated itself in every town and every county of England. But Mr. Barr did not come forward. And when the murder of Lady Hereward was a week old, some other great sensation claimed the most important column of the morning papers, which up till then had been filled by the latest news of the latest theories in the "Tower Mystery;" and the tragedy of Riding Wood had second place for a few days.

CHAPTER XVI.

The day of Lady Hereward's death, the wife of the vicar at Riding St. Mary, invited Miss Verney to make her a short visit. Those were the exact words used: a "short visit."

It was not comme il faut that a girl like Nora Verney should remain in the house alone with a comparatively young man, like Sir Ian Hereward, now that her "occupation was gone," and the lady, whose paid companion the girl had been, was dead.

Mrs. Haynes was a kind, if extremely conventional woman; but she was middle-aged, and looked years older than her slim, attractive husband the vicar, who was almost too soft-hearted where women were concerned; and naturally it was not expedient to keep such a beauty as Miss Verney too long under the same roof with such an admirer of beauty. Nora knew from the beginning that she could not remain many days at the vicarage, even if she wished to do so, which she did not. And after the second inquest, she could not help noticing a difference in her hostess' manner. Who would like to have as a guest a young person about whom all the world was talking, and at least half the world blaming?

Nora knew as well as if she had been told, how people were asking Mrs. Haynes, in lowered tones: "Hasn't she said anything even to you?" "Don't you think she really knows where Ian Barr is?" "Do you suppose he was with her in the woods that day?" and "How awful if a clergyman's daughter should have borne false witness!"

The girl did not want to stay in the vicarage of Riding St. Mary, and did not mean to stay. But—she did not know where to go, or what to do. She guessed, even though no one had said such a thing to her, that, to a certain extent, she was under surveillance. She was supposed to be aware of Ian Barr's whereabouts, and wherever she went she would be watched by the police. She had very little money, because she had been using most of her very generous salary as Lady Hereward's companion, to pay off some debts of her dead father's; yet she was determined not to accept any, if offers of charity should be made to her. As for finding another situation, in the present position of affairs, it would be almost impossible. Nobody, or at least "nobody nice," as Nora put it to herself, would want to employ a girl who had had such notoriety thrust upon her. Even if people did not believe that she had perjured herself, they would scarcely like to take "that Miss Verney of the Hereward murder case" as a companion for themselves, or a nursery governess for their children.

"Nobody would have me, even for a servant," she thought. "And I should be a very stupid servant, anyhow, just to begin with."

By and by happy days might come, even to her, but there was no chance of happiness now, or for a long, long time, if ever.

One day, soon after Lady Hereward's funeral (to which she had not gone), Nora Verney was in her room at the vicarage, when Mrs. Haynes sent up a servant with a message. Would Miss Verney kindly come down to the drawing room at once?

Miss Verney went, and found Sir Ian Hereward with her hostess.

The girl hung back in the doorway, her flower-like complexion betraying her distress. She looked like a hunted thing, wondering where to find a hiding place.

"Come in, Miss Verney," said Mrs. Haynes, rising and drawing her guest into the room. "Sir Ian and I have been having a long talk about you. I have told him that my husband and I are delighted to have you with us, while you are looking about, but he——"

"Oh, I am going away in a day or two, thank you," Nora said hurriedly. "You've been most kind, you and Mr. Haynes, but I must go up to London——"

"I don't think that will do, Miss Verney," cut in Sir Ian. "You have no friends in London, have you?"

"I can apply to an agency," replied Nora, very cold and white.

"My wife wouldn't have liked you to do that," Sir Ian said kindly. "And I shouldn't like it, either. I am going abroad," he added, "and I couldn't leave Friars' Moat without trying to arrange something for your future—something of which my wife would have approved."

"Oh!" exclaimed Nora, and then broke off, biting her lip, her large eyes full of tears. "I—I would rather not have—anybody arrange anything for me," she stammered on.

Mrs. Haynes was somewhat surprised at the girl's manner. She had always found Miss Verney most gentle, most amenable; and now, instead of being grateful to Sir Ian for the interest he took in her, despite his horrible trouble, she seemed almost to resent his having come to inquire and to plan for her welfare.

"I will just run away and leave you to discuss things together," suggested the vicar's wife, with the sea-

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modic cheerfulness rather irritatingly characteristic of her.

"No!" implored Nora. But Mrs. Haynes looked at the girl reproachfully, raising her eyebrows, and went out, with a slight warning shake of her incredibly sleek head.

Nora was left alone with Sir Ian. It was the first time they had seen each other since the murder of Lady Hereward, except at the inquest.

The girl had not sat down, but stood with her eyes fixed on the ground, as if she did not wish to meet Sir Ian's. They were fixed upon her sadly, for he was thinking how different she had been when first she had come to live at Friars' Moat.

"Won't you sit down and talk to me—or rather, let me talk to you?" he asked.

Nora shook her head, still not looking up. "I like standing" she said.

"How changed you are!" he could not help exclaiming.

"Yes," she admitted.

"What a cruel thing it seems that other people's sorrows should trouble your life! But thank heaven, you're young. You will forget before long—when you begin to lead your own life."

The girl did not answer, but from under the downcast lashes two tears rolled.

"Poor child!" said Sir Iran. "I haven't come to question you, about about anything—or any one—you don't want to speak of. But I have had you very much on my mind since—for the last few days."

"You need not," Nora protested.

"I should be a strange man if I hadn't," he said. "My wife was fond of you. Perhaps you didn't thing so, lately; but she was—in her way, very fond of you. She didn't mean to be cruel, ever."

"I have no hard thoughts of her. On the contrary——" But Miss Verney could not go on.

"I know what you would like to say, I think," said Sir Ian, very gently. "She left no will, but if she had dreamed that—she might go suddenly, she would have wished to leave a legacy to you. You must let me—"

Suddenly the girl looked up, her blue eyes dark and bright. "Don't!" she broke out. "Don't, Sir Ian. It's no use. I couldn't possibly take one penny from you."

"It wouldn't be from me," he argued. "She—"

"All the same, I can't take it," Nora repeated.

"But let me persuade you—"

"I tell you I would rather die!"

He stared at her in pained amazement. She looked hard and desperate. He had never seen the beautiful young creature in such a mood. But she had gone through a great deal. No wonder her nerves were strained almost to the breaking point.

"You used to like and trust me a little, I thought," he said.

"Used! Oh, Sir Ian, please go and leave me, before I say something which I shall regret all my life—and you will regret too."

He looked at the girl strangely, in silence. Then, a light as of comprehension, flashed into his eyes, and his face reddened deeply.

"Good-bye, Miss Verney," he said. And, as if on a sudden thought, he held out his hand. "If I come back here it will be only for the inquest. Otherwise I may be gone a long time. Will you shake hands?"

Impulsively, she put both hers behind her, twisting the small, cold fingers together. Then, turning her shoulder to him, she covered her face with her hands and began to sob.

Without another word, Sir Ian went out, and shut the door behind him. He had forgotten all about his hostess, and would have left the house without seeing her, if she had not caught sight of him passing the half-open door of the study where she sat with her husband. Instantly she pounced upon him, with the beaming smile which was intended to "cheer him up."

"Well?" she said. "I hope you had a satisfactory little chat with that poor dear child?"

"She is very proud," Sir Ian answered evasively. "I'm afraid none of my ideas I had are of any use. I must think of something else. She's in rather a hard position just now."

"I wish we had a larger house," sighed Mrs. Haynes.

"It's large enough for that poor, pretty little creature to find shelter as long as she likes—" the vicar began; but his wife hastily cut him short.

"My dear, you don't understand," she exclaimed. "Men can't. We must have several spare rooms, otherwise we could show no other hospitality. Besides, as dear Sir Ian says, Miss Verney is proud. I think, if we ask her to stop a week or two longer, it's all we can do in justice to others."

"I will arrange something, and let you know at once," said Sir Ian. "But whatever we decide to do, my name must be kept out of the thing. Neither Miss Verney nor any one else must know."

"I quite understand," Mrs. Haynes assured him, wisdom and sympathy beaming from her rather bald looking eyes. "And are you really going to leave us shortly?"

"Almost at once," he said. "I—feel I must go, for a time at all events"

Again Mrs. Haynes quite understood and sympathized. She was sure that a change would do Sir Ian worlds of good, but she hoped that it might not be so very long before he felt able to come back in his own home and to the friends who had never valued him more than they did today.

"I don't know—I don't know," said Sir Ian. "Just now, I feel as if—I could never think of Friars' Moat as home again. But perhaps some time——" He broke off, and held out his hand. "Good-bye. Good-bye to you both. I will write—about Miss Verney—before night."

Out of doors he walked with his head held high, as of old, but there was an unseeing look in his eyes. The brown soldier-face was leaner, and less brown than it had been a week ago. Certainly he needed a change.

The vicarage was on the outskirts of the village, far back from the road. A brook ran through the meadow into which the gate opened, and before reaching the lawns and gardens which surrounded the pretty, low-built old house, pedestrians and carriages had to cross a rustic bridge. Sir Ian was on foot, and as he neared the bridge, he was obliged to step aside for an approaching victoria. When he saw that Maud Ricardo and Terry were in it, he stood with his hat off, pale and unsmiling.

If he had hoped that the two ladies would pass on with a bow, he must have been disappointed, for Maud stopped her coachman instantly.

"Oh, Sir Ian," she said, "I'm so glad to see you. Have you heard from Norman?"

"Yes," he returned. "He wrote me a good letter. I haven't answered it yet, but I will."

"He won't expect that. No one does expect answers—to such letters. Is it true that you're going away?"

"Yes," said Sir Ian. "I am going."

"Will you be gone many weeks?"

"I don't know," he said. And then his eyes met Terry's in a long gaze, which seemed to say something which she yearned to understand, yet could not. It was as if he could not look away; but at last he did. He bent his eyes to the ground, and stood prodding the ground with the ash stick he carried.

To Be Continued.

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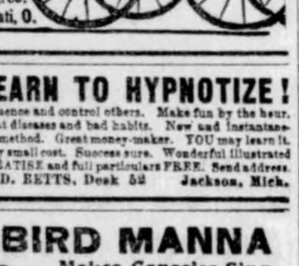

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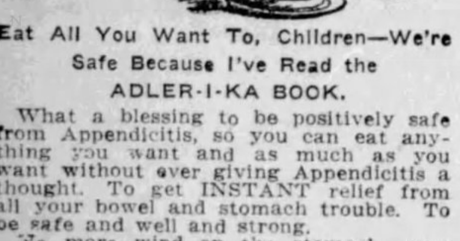

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Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

I would like to have someone tell me how to make cold frames and where to place them.—G., Kasson, Minn.

I would like to have a reader of these columns tell me how to get rid of rats.—B., Gassaway, W. Va.

If it is not too much trouble I wish some of The Blade readers would inform me as to how to make a three-horse neck yoke with two horses on one side of the pole and one horse on the other side so that each horse would have the same advantage or as near the same as possible.—H., Waverly, N. Y.

I have two Garber pear trees about four years old that bloom, but do not bear. I took good care of them the first year and after that put ashes around their roots. But it seems to do no good and I would be grateful if informed what I can do to make them bear.—P., Sharon, Kan.

I would like information through these columns as to the most successful way to get rid of mice and moles. I have a ginseng garden and the mice and moles do a great deal of damage by burrowing in it.—M., Cove Creek, N. C.

I would like to have printed full directions as to how to bud the different kinds fruit trees, such as cherry, plum, peach, pear, etc. About what time should it be done? Will cleft grafting do on any or all of these?—L., Remus, Mich.

I have a valuable Percheron mare that has the habit of pulling on the halter. I have used a ⅞-inch rope around her neck and she has broken it several times. She is the only one in the stable of eight head of horses that does this. In other ways she is perfectly gentle, but I fear that she will do herself injury if not broken of the habit. Will someone tell me of a way to break her of it?—W., Downs, Kan.

FRUIT DROPPING OFF

In the Farmstead columns I saw an article concerning fruit dropping off of trees before it is ripe. That is just the way mine did at one time. But a person told me that the soil was too loose, and that the heat of the hot sun reaching the small roots through this soil injured them and the fruit dropped off, as these roots are the main support of the fruit. He told me to get some clay and cover to a depth of one foot five or six feet around the tree. I did so and all the trouble was over.—Z., Fort Wayne, Ind.

DISKING CORNSTALK GROUND

The practice of disking cornstalk ground before plowing it for another crop of corn has a basis of sound common sense. Ordinarily the stalk ground becomes very much compacted during the winter, and when it dries out in the spring the surface is generally somewhat crusted, particularly so if the soil contains much clay. Of course, where sand predominates in the soil there is not the same need for putting extra labor on the surface before plowing, but in the case of clays and clay loams the practice of giving the surface a good disking may be depended upon, taking it one year with another, to materially increase the yield. By turning under a mulch formed by disking the furrow slice is connected with the lower soil in such a way as to lead to rapid root development, and furthermore, the moisture is not checked in its upward movement by the lower surface of the inverted furrow such as would be the case where cornstalk ground is plowed without disking.

RAISING OF COLTS

Most of the colts on the farm get a good start the first six months of their lives from the fact that they are allowed to suckle the dams during that time. Early fall provides them with good pasture and possibly they have been receiving some oats or shared a part of the feed of the mare. Such treatment puts them in good shape for the winter, but liberal feeding must be kept up if a strong, well developed and matured horse is expected. The colt's system required a considerable amount of bone and muscle building material, and this can be had by feeding nitrogenous feeds, such as oats, a little clover hay. The feeding of corn, so often practiced, is not desirable for the growing colt, but had better be confined to the matured horses. Access to the strawpile will not hurt a growing colt, but it should not be compelled to rely on the straw pile for a livelihood.

CARE OF COWS

The big performers are partly the result of inheritance and development. We want to have the calf not only from performers but from ancestors of the greatest vigor in order that the calf may be vigorous. Our subsequent handling of that calf is to retain and develop vigor and energy. Much has been printed as to how to feed the calf and it is hardly necessary to repeat; but it must ever be remembered that the feed is not the whole thing. With the best of feed, we may fail to develop a vigorous animal if we do not also give it plenty of fresh air and exercise.

Many calves, for instance, that have won prizes at fairs have turned out badly; yet they were fed and fitted to the queen's taste. In order to get a fine, velvety skin and fine form, many showmen keep their calves in a darkened room, away from heat and flies and also away from sunlight and pure air. The result is a pampered animal, lacking in vigor and robustness. Other breeders half starve the young things and, fighting as they do for a bare living, they become stunted and their vitality is impaired.

There is a happy medium good wholesome feed, with pure air and natural exercise. Such care makes for health and vigor.

It has been found that as the calf becomes a few months old bulky food is good for it.

In fact, skim milk is rather better than whole milk, as it produces more growth, without giving the animal the habit of laying up too much fat. It probably also tends to develop the digestive powers, and this sort of food, with plenty of fresh air, develops the lungs, the most important part to develop, as an animal cannot be great without great lungs. It is from the lungs energy is derived from the food. The air taken into the lungs promotes digestion and there is more nutriment derived from the food. Two cows may be fed exactly the same feed, yet one will produce 25 per cent to 50 per cent more than the other that is largely due to her superior lung power. Put those same cows in a poorly ventilated place and there will not be much difference, because the vitiated air is not an aid to digestion and the cow with the superior lungs has lost her superiority because she does not get enough pure air to fill her lungs. The pure air makes for more vigor in the blood, promotes circulation and goes to the nerve centers and produces that nervous energy which is an essential possession of all great producers.

Often when a man has a cow near freshening he will write to some one to know what to feed her in order that she may make a large record. Large records are not made in that way. A cow must be fed properly and developed a long while before expecting her to do her best. Sometimes it takes two years of steady work to bring a cow to the limit of her capacity; and if a man knows how to feed her to fit her for the work desired he will not need to be told how to feed her after she freshens. He will have learned by watching the cow feed as to her capacity and preferences, and one can have no better authority as to what is best for the cow than the cow herself. She has to do the work and should have the say as to what feed she shall be given. A man will learn to be careful and not overfeed her.

Great results are only obtained by persistent effort. This is where many fall down; they don't continue the good care long enough. To develop lungs, heart, assimilative and digestive powers is not the work of a day or week. Any one must be prepared to devote some time to "learning the trade," and he cannot have a better teacher than the cow; what he learns from her he will not have to unlearn. When a cow freshens she must be considered as an invalid. Motherhood has weakened her whole system and she must be fed on mild, easily digested foods. Such as ensilage, roots, bran, hay and strong meals should be added to the ration gradually as her digestive organs attain to their normal strength. It may be two weeks or three. The avidity with which the cow takes her food and the state of the excrement soon teach the observant feeder, and unless one is observant of little things he will never be successful as a dairyman. A cow will take and handle a good bit of food when producing heavily, if she has been developed by continuous good feeding.

TO SHIP DRESSED POULTRY

In packing for dry shipment the case should be clean and strong enough to carry the contents well. Barrels or cases holding about 200 pounds are the most satisfactory. For packing material, clean, dry wheat or rye straw is best. Place a layer in the bottom, then alternate layers of poultry and straw. Place the backs of the fowls up, and the legs out straight, filling so that the top layer will fit closely upon the contents of the package. Pains must be taken to have every fowl perfectly dry before putting into the packing case.

All blood remaining about the mouth must be removed with a damp cloth. If the fowls are to be shipped in ice, use only poultry or sugar barrels. These latter must be thoroughly washed so that they will not contain any traces of sugar. Place a layer of cracked ice in the bottom of the barrel, then alternate layers of poultry and ice until the package is nearly full. Over the top layer of poultry place a layer of ice, then a piece of burlap, and finally a layer of cracked ice, on which the head rests.

Place the legs out straight toward the center of the barrel, making a ring of fowls side by side around the outside. The middle of the barrel may be filled with fowls so that the top may be level. A bird with white flesh and skin is preferred by many markets to that yith yellow. The color can be influenced considerably by the feed. Oats and skim milk have a tendency to make them light colored. The farmer and poultry keeper who is in a position to do so will realize the most money out of his flock by selling direct to consumers and especially where this can be done a flock of one variety will command a better price than a flock of different varieties. When packing, the packages should also be of uniform qualities, as when different qualities are packed together they are invariably rated with the inferior fowls. Many dollars are lost every year by those making this mistake.

THE INCUBATOR

During very cold weather eggs for hatching should be gathered several times a day to avoid chilling. They should not be allowed to remain long under hens or in a warm temperature, because life commences to develop at a temperature of 69 degrees. They should be turned frequently if kept for hatching. The vitality of the germ decreases with age, even under the most favorable conditions; the egg may be so weakened as to be rendered also worthless if kept for but a short time under unfavorable conditions. It is certain that through carelessness or neglect on the part of the poultryman poor hatches and weak chickens may result from what were once strong eggs laid by healthy, vigorous stock. This loss of vitality may follow the chick through life, resulting in decreased production. There are now several types of incubators, any one of which, if properly handled, will give more satisfactory results in hatching large numbers of chickens at a definite time each year and at less expense of time and money than would be possible with hens, even under the most favorable conditions. A good incubator is a wise investment for the poultryman. Nevertheless, there is plenty of room for improvement, not only in the mechanism of incubators, but also in the method of running them. The percentage of chickens actually hatched from good eggs, one year with another, either with hens or incubators, is disgracefully low. Neat, careful people, however, are fairly successful with either method. This emphasizes the fact that success depends on the man and his methods, as on the machine.

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In making a cement feeding floor on ground underlaid with clay a few inches below the surface, remove the surface dirt down to this hard clay foundation. Then tamp that down solid and level and put on the concrete made of one part of Portland cement, two parts of clean, coarse, sharp sand and four parts of crushed rock or clean gravel, thoroughly mixed dry, then wet and remixed, right onto the clay. No better foundation can be had than solid clay soil. There is no advantage in putting down rocks over solid clay, as they cause trouble in the future. Put down three or four inches of such concrete and before it has set put down one inch of Portland cement to two parts of clean, coarse sand, mixed dry as before, then wet and remixed carefully and may be spread upon the coarser concrete. This will make a durable floor. Rocks and sand below are not required and are no use in a floor of this kind.

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"So I began to drink Postum, and gained 15 pounds in the first few weeks and am still gaining, but not so fast as at first. My headaches began to leave me after I had used Postum about two weeks—long enough, I expect to get the coffee poison out of my system.

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Country Life.

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Some of these are decidedly silvery. Others incline to a blue cast, which is most pronounced in the globethistles and seahollies. Such colors are so unusual in nature that it is easy to overdo them in gardens.

Fashion's Hold on Poor.

Fashion has a strong grip on the poor as well as the rich. An attempt has been made in England to introduce among the children of the very poor the use of wooden shoes such as are worn in Holland and France. Despite the fact that these shoes are cheap, waterproof, and almost indestructible, they have not become popular. The children prefer to wear wretched leather footgear rather than endure the ridicule of their companions.

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New York Sun.

A Polish land owner is using camels instead of horses for farm work and finds the experiment a success. General Ratyuski, the land owner in question, imported eight camels at a cost of $75 each, and finds that they can do far more work than the same number of horses.

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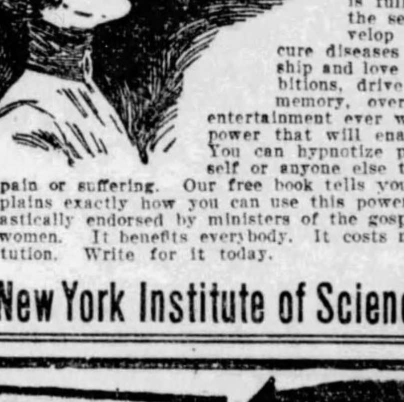

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD

Please give a short account of the life of Isaac R. Sherwood.—W. S. J., Monett, Mo.

Isaac R. Sherwood, the congressman, was born in New York state, August 13, 1835. He was educated at Antioch college, Ohio. Sherwood also studied at the Ohio Law college at Cleveland. In 1861 he became a private soldier in a regiment of Ohio infantry. In 1862 he was promoted to be first lieutenant, in 1863 was made a major, in 1864 a lieutenant colonel, and February 27, 1865, was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant services at the battle of Resaca, June 14, 1864, and at Nashville in December of the same year. He was honorably mustered out of service in June, 1865. From 1869 to 1873 he was secretary of state of Ohio, and the latter year became a member of the 43rd congress. From 1878 to 1884 he was probate judge, in 1865 editor of Toledo Commercial; 1865 to 1866, Cleveland Leader; 1874 to 1883, Toledo Journal, and 1888 to 1898, Canton News Democrat. Sherwood is now a member of congress from the ninth Ohio district. He is serving his second term. Until 1876 he was a Republican in politics, but now is a Democrat.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES

Please give the names of the candidates for president and vice president of the United States on the Prohibition ticket since 1884.—W. A. G., Yale, Ill.

The Prohibition candidate for president in 1884 was John P. St. John; in 1888, Clinton B. Fisk; in 1892, John Bidwell; in 1896, Joshua Levering; in 1900, John G. Woolley; in 1904, Silas C. Swallow, and in 1908, Eugene W. Chafin. The candidates for vice president in the order of the years above mentioned were William Daniel, John A. Brooks, James B. Cranfill, Hale Johnson, Henry B. Metcalf, George W. Carroll and Aaron S. Watkins.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

I would like to have a sketch of the life of Winston Churchill.—M. H. W., Newark, O.

Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, the first lord of British admiralty, was born November 30, 1874. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst. In 1895 Churchill entered the army, and served with the Spanish forces in Cuba the same year. Two years later he was attached to the 31st Punjab infantry, and operated in Bajaur. Churchill was connected with an expedition on the Nile and was present at the battle of Khartoum. He was a lieutenant of the South African light horse, and in 1899-1900 acted as a correspondent on the Morning Post, South Africa. While in action at one time he was taken prisoner, but managed to escape about one month later. Churchill was present at the actions of Acton Homes, Venter's Spruit, Hussar Hill, Cingolo, Monte Cristo, and at the battles of Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz and Pieters. He was also connected with the operation around Dewetsdorp, April, 1900. In 1900 he entered parliament, and is now in the British cabinet as first lord of the admiralty. Churchill held other positions in the cabinet before being appointed to his present one.

INVISIBLE INKS

Will you please tell me in the Question Bureau what ingredients are contained in invisible ink?—K. C. J., Brockwayville, Pa.

Invisible or sympathetic inks leave no visible, or at least only colorless marks on the paper. By exposing the paper to heat or moisture the marks are brought out. The materials of the common ferrogallic inks may be used separately for a sympathetic ink, the writing being done with the sulphate of iron solution and washed over with that of the galls, as the writing of some old manuscripts is now occasionally restored. A dilute solution of chloride of copper used for writing is invisible until the paper is heated. Then the letters are seen of a beautiful yellow, disappearing with the heat that developed them. The salts of cobalt, as the acetate, sulphate, nitrate and chloride, possess a similar property, the letters appearing blue. The addition of a salt of nickel renders them green.

MARY ABIGAIL DODGE

Please give a short account of the life of Mary Abigail Dodge.—H. M., Coldwater, Mich.

Mary Abigail Dodge, also known as Gail Hamilton, was born in Massachusetts in 1830, and died August 17, 1896. For several years she was an instructor in the high school at Hartford Connecticut. From 1865 to 1867 she was one of the editors of "Our Young Folks." She made numerous contributions to the current literature, and also wrote several books, among which are mentioned Gala Days, Woman's Wrongs, The Battle of Books, Woman's Worth and Worthlessness, The Insuppressible Book, A New Atmosphere, Red-Letter Days, Country Living and Country Thinking, A Washington Bible Class, Twelve Miles From a Lemon, Biography of James G. Blaine and Our Common School System.

CHARLES E. G. BLONDIN

Please tell something about Blondin, the man who walked across Niagara Falls on a rope.—C. E. R., Turbotville, Pa.

Charles Emile Gravelet Blondin, the French acrobat, was born at St. Omar, Pas-de-Calais, 1824, and died in London, February 22, 1897. Blondin was trained at Lyons, where his progress was so rapid that he was designated as the "Little Wonder." He came to the United States, where he made a tour which lasted for several years. While on this tour on June 30, 1859, before a crowd of 25,000 persons, he crossed the Falls of Niagara on a tight rope in five minutes. On July 4, he crossed blindfold, trundling a wheelbarrow; on August 19 he carried a man on his back; and on September 14, 1860, he crossed on stilts in the presence of the Prince of Wales. In 1862 he was engaged at the Crystal Palace, where he performed on a rope 249 yards long, and 170 feet from the ground. This exhibition drew immense crowds. Blondin then retired for several years, reappearing in 1880 and in 1888.

ROBERT L. STEVENSON

Will you please publish a short biography of Robert Louis Stevenson in your paper?—A. H., Casnovia, Mich.

Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson, the Scottish novelist, poet, and essayist, was born November 18, 1850, and died December 3, 1894. He went through Edinburgh University, was called to the Scottish bar, and was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1875. But literature was his real vocation. His works are numerous and make interesting reading. Stevenson's health was always precarious and after various changes of residence, including one to Saranac lake in the Adirondacks, he went to the southern Pacific in 1888, and finally settled in Samoa, where he died.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Please give an explanation of the initiative, referendum and recall in the Question Bureau.—W. M., New Philadelphia, Ind.

The initiative means that the people of a city, county or state shall be given the right to propose laws and enact them by popular vote. Under it a given percentage of the voters of any political subdivision may petition that a certain measure be enacted into law. That petition, when signed by the required percentage of voters, puts the proposed law on the ballot at the next election. If the majority of the votes cast at that election are in its favor, it then becomes a law without action of any legislative body.

The referendum is the reverse of the initiative. It gives the people the right to veto by popular vote any act of a city council or state legislature or other law making body. Under it, when a certain percentage of the voters petition for the submission to a referendum of any given act passed by council or the general assembly, the proposition is submitted at the next general election, and if a majority of the voters express condemnation of the act it becomes null and void.

The recall is a method of ousting unsatisfactory public officials. Under it, when a petition is signed by a sufficient percentage of the voters of any political subdivision, asking the recall of an official, an election is called. If a majority of the vote cast is against the accused official he is ousted, and his successor, who runs at the same time, is elected.

These three propositions represent a distinct and radical departure from our system of government as organized by the fathers. We have always had a representative government; that is, instead of the people acting directly in the enactment of law, they have chosen representatives, who in their city councils, state legislatures, and other law making bodies, have enacted the laws for them.

The initiative, referendum and recall introduce an element of direct democracy or pure democracy, as it might be called, into our system of government. The referendum gives the people as a whole a check upon vicious legislation. The initiative gives them the opportunity to enact a necessary and much demanded law, if by any chance the law making body has refused to obey popular sentiment when it demanded such an act. The recall is a check upon vicious and incompetent public officials and replaces our present methods of impeachment, which are rarely availed of, by a direct appeal to the people as a whole.

ANTONIO STRADIVARI

I would like to have a sketch of Antonio Stradivari and his violins.—S. E. B., Bannister, Mich.

Antonio Stradivari, the Italian violin maker, was born in 1649 and died in 1737. He was the pupil of Nicoli Amati, in whose employment he remained until about 1679, when he began making violins on his own account. He settled the typical pattern of the Cremona violin, and his instruments, for tone and finish, have never yet been excelled. His improvements consisted chiefly in lowering the height of the arch of the belly, in making the four corner blocks more massive, in giving greater curvature to the middle ribs, in altering the setting of the sound holes and in making the scroll more massive and prominent. He reached his greatest perfection in his art about 1714. He also made many other kinds of musical instruments, but it is on his violins of all kinds that his fame rests.

There are many so-called Stradivari violins in existence, but few, if any of them, are genuine.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

I would like to receive full information concerning St. Valentine's day if you see fit to publish it.—G. E. B., Vassar, Mich.

St. Valentine's day is on the 14th of February. It is called after a Christian martyr of the Roman period. The custom of exchanging missives of love and affection was handed down from the Roman festival of Supercalia, celebrated in February, when the names of young women were put into a box and drawn out by the young men as chance directed. For many centuries St. Valentine's eve has been celebrated in a manner similar to the fashion of the Romans. The sending of valentines through the mails is an outgrowth of this custom.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Please give a sketch of the life of Benjamin Franklin in the columns of the Bureau.—P. L. H., Sunrise, Va.

Benjamin Franklin, the American scientist and statesman, was born in 1706 in Boston, Mass., and died in 1790. Benjamin was the 15th of a family of 17 children. To keep him from going to sea he was apprenticed to his brother James as a printer when only a boy. By reading and practice in writing he acquired such a facility in writing that he had some of his works published in his brother's newspaper, and they were well received. This led to a quarrel between the brothers when the authorship became known. For political reasons James was imprisoned and then the paper was run in Benjamin's name. In 1723 the latter broke his indentures and ran away, first to New York, and from there to Philadelphia. He was married in 1730, established the Pennsylvania Gazette, and became noted throughout the colonies for his ability to write and his sound judgment. Franklin established the Philadelphia Library, 1742, the American Philosophical society, 1744, and was prominent in founding a college which in 1753 became the University of Pennsylvania. In the meantime he was carrying on investigations into the nature of lightning. In 1753 he was made postmaster-general for the colonies, and several times served as commissioner to the mother country and to the various colonies. In 1754 he proposed a plan for uniting the 13 colonies under a central government, under which, each colony might preserve its local independence. It was Franklin who procured the repeal of the Stamp act in 1766, thus trying to avert the injustice which was the cause of the Revolution. He was one of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence, and was one of the signers of that document. From 1776 to 1785 Franklin was in the diplomatic service of the colonies, remaining at Paris for most of the time. From 1785 to 1788 he was president of the Pennsylvania supreme council, and in 1787 was one of the delegates who drew up the constitution of the United States. Franklin was also an author of note.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM

Please tell what you can of the Star of Bethlehem.—E. C., Spencer, W. Va.

The efforts of astronomy to convert into a plain scientific fact an event miraculously connected with the birth of Christ and Christianity have so far proved unsuccessful. The star is said to have first appeared at the time of the birth of Christ. At various times since the appearance of Tycho Brahe's star in the constellation Cassiopeia, in 1572, the celebrated Nova of that year, it has been suggested that this might be a variable star of long period, though there is nothing now in the vicinity of the place of this star brighter than the twelfth or thirteenth magnitude. Nevertheless, a reported appearance of a bright star in somewhere near that part of the heavens about the middle of the thirteenth century, combined with a more vague account of some similar appearance a little more than 300 years earlier, furnished material for conjecture that these might possibly be former appearances of the star of 1572, giving a period of about 310 or 315 years, which would carry it back three periods more to about the time of the birth of Christ.

MARIE CORELLI

I would like a short sketch of the life of Marie Corelli.—O. C. M., St. Joseph, Mo.

Marie Corelli is of mingled Italian and Scotch parentage. She was adopted in infancy by Charles Mackay, the well known song-writer and litterateur and brought up during her childhood in England. Afterwards she was sent to France studying in a convent, where she received a thorough musical education. She commenced to write an elaborate opera when barely 14. She also wrote two songs. Her first attempts at literature were three sonnets on Shakespearean theses. A curious physical experience occurring to herself personally caused her to write her first book, A Romance of Two Worlds, published in 1886. It was an instant success and from that time she has devoted herself entirely to literature. She has never, however, abandoned her love for music, and is proficient on the piano and mandolin. She has no particular fad except a love for flowers and a taste for collecting rare old books, of which she has many unique specimens. She is unmarried, and her favorite recreations are reading and music. She has some 15 books to her credit, and is a prolific writer of short stories and other articles.

MISCELLANEOUS

G. S. M., Sinclairville, N. Y.—The rate of postage on manuscripts is one cent for every two ounces.

H. H., Morley, Mich.—The method of nominating Presidents of the United States in conventions is the same as ever. In some states the delegates are elected in a different manner from those in other states.

I. R., Omro, Wis.—The President of France is Armand Fallieres, and the king of Italy is Victor Emmanuel III. The former resides in Paris and the latter in Rome.

J. P. C., Otwell, Ind., and H. G. M., Shepherd, Mich.—Write to the public land commissioner at Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

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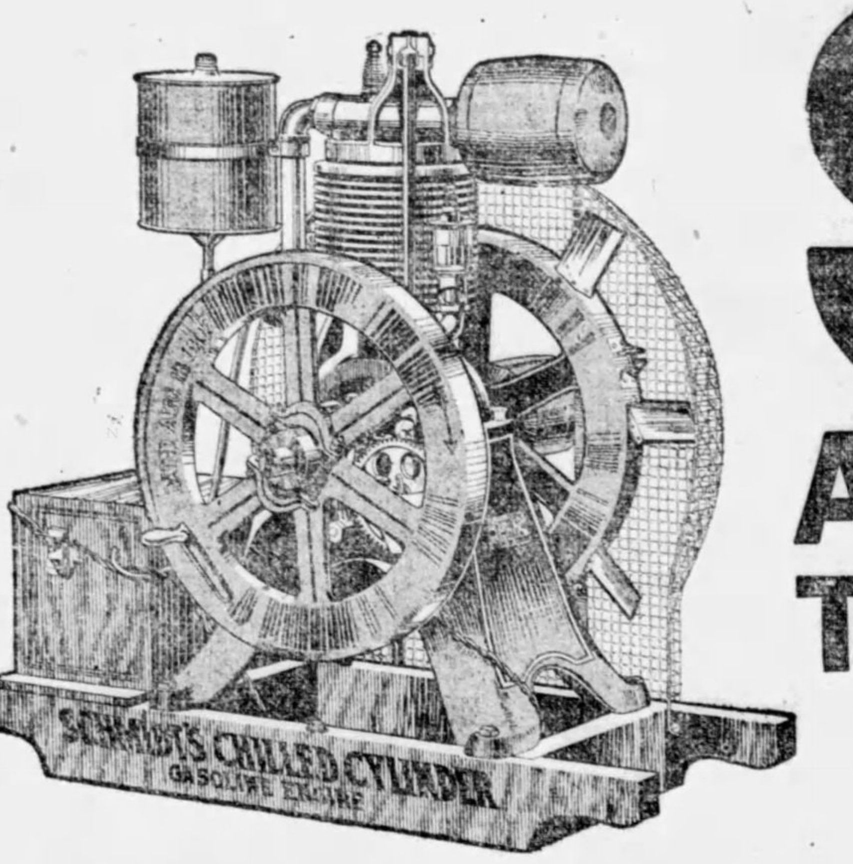
Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.



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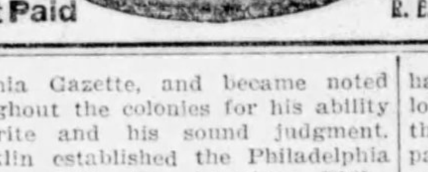
98cents  Post Paid **Guaranteed 5 Years** To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Regular gentlemen's size, open face, full nickel silver plated plain polished case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with your name & address & 98c, and watch will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Cheese Eaters.

Harper's Weekly.

The English, the Germans, and the Norwegians are great consumers of cheese, but the people of Switzerland surpass them all. The cheese of Zermatt is so hard that one is obliged to scrape it or cut off chunks with a hatchet, and its use is considered most important on all ceremonious occasions. The rank of a Swiss family is known by the age of its cheese, and the more affection or respect a guest inspires, the harder is the cheese which is cut in his honor. It is said that there are families in Switzerland whose cheeses date from the first French revolution, and these are served only at baptisms, weddings and after funerals. The larder in every family is guarded with care, and the cheese is named. Upon the birth of a new heir a cheese is made which takes the name given him or her, and that particular cheese is never under any circumstances cut until the boy or girl grows up and is married. On such occasion each of the guests takes a piece of cheese from the bridegroom and from the bride and drinks to their felicity, the cheese held aloft.

Electrified Chickens.

At a chicken farm near London a scientific expert is conducting the experiment of rearing chickens by electricity, the object being to raise larger birds. High frequency electricity is used. As this is the kind used in wireless, it happens that what sounds at first like mad messages is being widely distributed to the perplexity of numerous amateur operators. The electrified chickens, are treated, it is said, with about 5,000 volts, the current alternating from positive to negative 10,000 times a second. "One effect," says the experimenter, "seems to have been to make the electrified chickens pugnacious, bickering among themselves to a reprehensible extent, the unelectrified ones remaining perfectly placid. The reason is probably that this exuberance of spirit is the result of the effect of the electricity on the blood, which possibly has been made to flow more freely through the brain, and, of course, the other organs as well. It appears to be something like feeding them with oxygen, but without any ill after effects."

The electricity is similar to that used in wireless telegraphy and the chickens do not feel it any more than do wireless operators. The message sent out by the chicken electrifying installation is a continuous buzzing very insistent in tone and seeming to demand urgent attention.

Men Are Warned.

Every male true believer in Mohammedan countries is warned by the priest against four classes of women he should not marry. These women are the "yearner," the "deplorer," the "backbiter" and the "toadstool." It is explained, by the author of the "Life in a Turkish Harem," that the "yearner" is a woman who has a child by another husband, and who is consequently always thinking about that child. The "deplorer" is a widow who is always dilating upon the good qualities of her former husband, to the intense displeasure of her present lord. "Backbiter" is the woman who is sweet and smooth in her husband's presence, but who runs him down to others. But the "toadstool" is the worst of all. She is "an unprincipled beauty who oppresses and tortures a loving husband by her constant bickerings and indifferent, galling treatment of him."

A New Metal.

The new metal, which has been quite properly named Canadium, was first found in an igneous dike occurring in the Granite Poorman gold mine near Nelson, B. C., and has since been found in many other dikes of the same character throughout a zone of some 15 miles wide. These dikes extend several miles without a break, and in many cases show very fair assays, running from a few penny-weights to three or four ounces of platinum metals per ton. In some of the dikes Canadium is in the great proportion, but not always, although it is generally present with the platinum.

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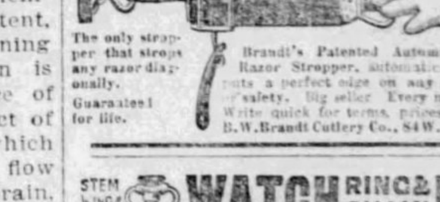

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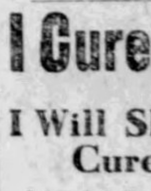
For a limited time we offer full 36 lb. New Feather Beds $8.25 each; 6 lb. New Feather Pillows $1.50 per pair, f. o. b. factory, cash with order. All new live feathers, best A. C. A. Ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Our references, Commercial and Farmers Bank, Mebane, N. C. Order today and take advantage of these bargain prices, or write for order blanks. Southern Feather and Pillow Co. Dept. 34 Mebane, N. C.



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I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.
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HOW THE JAPANESE ALWAYS REMAIN SLENDER

PROMINENT SCIENTIST AND TRAVELER DISCOVERS LONG SOUGHT SECRET. REDUCED HIS OWN WEIGHT 100 POUNDS. NO ONE NEED REMAIN FAT NOW.

How to Reduce Fat One Pound a Day and Then Always Remain Slim. No Drugs, Medicines, Starvation Diet, Exercising or Apparatus Used. Finds Simple Home Treatment Works Wonders.

Arrangements Now Made to Have All Stout Readers of This Paper Receive a Free Copy of Dr. Turner's Wonderful Book "How I Reduced My Weight 100 Pounds."

On returning from a recent trip Dr. F. Turner, the physician, scientist and traveler, who has won fame and world-wide renown through his writings and scientific researches, accorded an interview to press representatives who were astounded by his loss of more than 100 pounds of excessive fat since they last saw him. They found it difficult, indeed, to recognize the slender, muscular and perfectly proportioned form of Dr. Turner today, the same man whom only a few months ago they knew as a semi-invalid so enormously fat that he could hardly walk.

When questioned concerning his health and the remarkable change in his appearance, Dr. Turner said that neither illness, medicines, starvation dieting, nor strenuous exercise had caused him to lose so much excess weight. In fact he said that fatty degeneration had eaten into his vital organs to such an extent that it would have been foolhardy to even attempt the usual methods of reduction, and he was forced to seek other means of escape from his former terrible condition.

On being questioned further the Doctor said: "When I began to feel the stuffy, cramped feeling inside, which, as a physician, I recognized as the first tell-tale symptoms of fatty degeneration, and when my heart pounded and throbbed at times so it shook my whole body and seemed about to burst, I knew from these warnings that the end was approaching very rapidly, although the examining physician of a large Life Insurance Company, when refusing point blank to accept me as a risk, had already told me I was likely to drop dead any minute. I tried every means of reduction known to medical science, but without the slightest relief. I then became desperate and began to use all the advertised treatments I had ever heard of. These not only failed to help me, but they did considerable harm, one nearly causing my death on account of the powerful drugs it contained. Although a physician, I am strongly opposed to the use of drugs in treating obesity. I have never known a case where they did anything but harm when used for this purpose. There are also treatments put on the market by persons who are without a physician's training, and I firmly believe that if I had continued one or two of the methods recommended by these ignorant, so-called advertising "specialists" I would now be in my grave."

"My discovery came about during my trip and in this way: When seeking data for some literary work, I found a reference to the manner in which the Japanese were said to easily overcome any tendency to take on superfluous flesh. It was easily apparent from observation that the Japs are comparatively heavy eaters and that their diet consists largely of rice, the most starchy and therefore the most fat forming of all grains. I had often wondered why, in spite of these facts, the natives of Japan, both men and women, always present such a slender, trim, neat appearance. Although corsets are rare in that country, the women there have beautiful figures that any American woman might well envy, and the Japanese men have strength and powers of endurance that are proverbial. After diligent inquiry about the cause of this, I became more than ever convinced that they were using there in Japan methods of fat reduction and fat prevention far in advance of anything known to medical science in this country. As the finding of such a method was a matter of life or death to me at that time, I consulted numerous authorities and set about asking questions of those who would be likely to know anything about it. I am glad to say that my untiring efforts were finally rewarded by the discovery of a new means of fat reduction that I determined to give a short trial immediately. I was fairly startled to behold the wonderful change it made in my appearance, and the improvement in my health that was noticable from the very first. My fat began to vanish at the rate of one pound a day, sometimes more. I knew I had at last discovered the secret that had been vainly sought for years, and I continued the treatment until I had lost more than 100 pounds in weight. I became stronger with every pound I lost, and soon regained all my old time vigor of both body and mind. It made me feel twenty years younger to be rid of all the fat that had formed inside and outside of my body. After discontinuing the treatment and keeping a careful record of my weight for more than two months, I was delighted to find that reduction was permanent, nor has my fat shown the slightest tendency to return since then."

"Can you imagine my ecstasies of joy and inexpressible relief, the tremendous load that was lifted from my mind, when after all my suffering I discovered almost by accident this wonderful secret method that enabled me to rid myself of 100 pounds of fat, and which transformed me from a hopeless, helpless wreck into a perfect specimen of physical manhood again. I have now been gladly accepted by the same large insurance company that previously rejected me."

Dr. Turner then went on to explain the treatment he discovered, and while anyone must admit that it is a highly logical method and undoubtedly effective to a wonderful degree, yet it is so simple that even a child can understand it and obtain most satisfactory results. Surely no stout person need any longer feel that he or she must remain fat now. Lack of space prevents a full description of the entire method here, but Dr. Turner has described it in a handsomely bound and extremely interesting little booklet entitled "How I Reduced My Weight 100 Pounds," and by special arrangement with the Doctor we are able to announce that these valuable booklets, while they last, are to be distributed absolutely free to those of our stout readers who are sufficiently interested to send a two-cent stamp for postage. The books are sent in plain wrapping, and we are told that there are about 1,000 left. When these are gone, the Doctor may not have any more printed for some time, as he is planning another long trip, and will probably have no time to give the matter attention again until he returns. The Doctor's address is F. Turner, M. D., Suite 1378 B, Clark Building, Syracuse, N. Y., and any requests sent there during the next few days will be given prompt attention. We urgently advise all of our stout readers to obtain this wonderful book and begin reducing weight immediately, as such an opportunity as this may never present itself again.

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Instant Relief for Indigestion and Stomach Troubles Afforded by a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet.

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When millions are used every year—and when every other man or woman that you meet will recommend Stuart's to you if you will but inquire—why do you continue to suffer from stomach trouble? What more evidence can you ask? And as still further proof you can even send and get a sample package entirely free. The sample will surely convince you.

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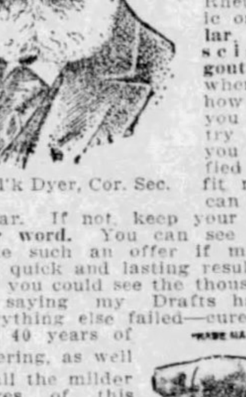

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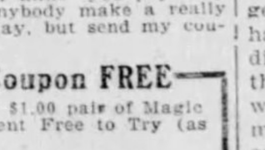

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For some reason the higher the cost of living the better one's appetite seems to be.

Within a few years we will all be referred to as survivors of the winter of 1911-1912.

It's our notion that a man is just about as old as he feels when he gets up in the morning.

If science has invented a process to make the body transparent, all right; but let it stop there.

Food prices advanced 25 per cent during 1911. Even boiled cabbage is higher than ever before.

Death must seem very inconvenient to the millionaire who would like to take his money with him.

What we need now are old-fashioned violets, old-fashioned dandelions and old-fashioned robins.

Mr. Bryan is convinced more than ever that he doesn't want to be a presidential candidate this year.

The fumes of a cigar will destroy 5,000 germs; but then, some germs do not have strong constitutions.

One of the standing duties of this country seem to be readiness to grasp a Mexican border crisis by the horns.

Speaking of optimism, there is a man in Baltimore who has gone on the operating table for the fortieth time.

William Jennings Bryan's sense of humor didn't begin to develop until after he had been defeated three times.

One paper asks: "What is a statesman?" Tom Reed's definition still holds good—"A statesman is a dead politician."

Now it is declared that George Washington was not a good soldier. Next we may hear that he didn't cross the Delaware.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to tax all New Jersey cats at $1 a head. The mice are in favor of the motion.

Chinamen are cutting off their queues as an evidence of advanced civilization, but wait until they become bald-headed.

Dr. Wiley says that a candy diet will make slim girls fat. What is needed is something that will make fat girls slim or money refunded.

"Good roads" is also a popular slogan with the joy riders, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Yes, good roads and fewer telephone poles.

New Chinese flag—red, yellow, white, black and blue. It would be a little awkward to try to sing it to the tune of the Star Spangled Banner.

There is nothing unexpected in Manager McKinley's announcement that Mr. Taft will be renominated. What else could he say and hold his job?

We would rather not print the name of the scientist who says that women do not know how to cook. This column is conducted in the interest of peace.

An Indiana couple boasts that their married life of 60 years has been lived without a single cross word between them. No artistic temperament in that family.

Prophets say that the coming summer will break all heat records. We're just optimistic enough to wager a Ben Davis apple that last summer's record will remain unbroken for another year.

One of the timely remarks of the day comes from a Kansas editor. He says that the office of the President of the United States is so important that it ought never to be given to anyone merely to keep his feelings from being hurt.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY STATES.

Since Colonel Roosevelt has announced that he is willing to accept the Republican nomination for president in response to a call to public duty, many inquiries have been made as to what states will choose their delegates to the national convention in Chicago by popular presidential primary election. Six states will hold legal and binding presidential primaries on the following dates: North Dakota, March 19; Wisconsin, April 2; Oregon, April 19; Nebraska, April 17; California, May 4; New Jersey, May 28.

Three other states will select delegates to the Republican national convention by primaries under the advisory plan, as follows: Tennessee, April 27; Ohio, May 21; South Dakota, June 4. While the names of the presidential candidates, Roosevelt and Taft, will not appear on the Ohio primary ballots, the candidates for the two delegate seats from each of the 21 congressional districts will be compelled by general and popular demand to declare themselves in advance either for Taft or Roosevelt. Under the statute, they cannot be compelled, by law, to do so, but their preferences will be developed during the pre-primary campaign that will be made in each of the 88 counties of the state. The primary results in the districts will indicate the choice of the electors so unerringly that the delegates will unquestionably be bound to act in the national convention in compliance with popular demand.

A special session of the legislature of Maine will be held in March to consider enactment of a presidential preference law and Governor Chase Osborn, of Michigan, will endeavor to have one enacted in his state in time for use in the Taft-Roosevelt fight.

Colonel Roosevelt, in his speeches, has indicated clearly that he prefers to have the choice of candidates put up to the people directly.

THE TRUE MONEY TRUST

Deterred neither by public unfriendliness nor by the prospect for a congressional investigation, J. Pierpont Morgan continues at his job of combining great banking interests. By merging two trust companies into one, he has builded an institution which has only one superior in the amount of money under one control. If another rumored combination is carried through, Morgan will then have the largest bank in America and one of the largest in the world.

In discussing the talk about the "money trust," the Wall Street Journal declares there exists nothing of the sort if by that is meant that a group or a band of financial interests are combined to control loans and security issues, the ebb and flow of money. But the Journal does declare that in a sense, Morgan is a "money trust" all to himself. He has enjoyed monopoly at times. He has bossed. And the reason he has done so is that the conditions of our currency system were to his advantage. He has profited by a cumbersome and crippled institution. He has been enriched by panics. He can be boss only so long as congress neglects to reform the national banking system.

Instead of investigating Morgan to see what he has done as a "money trust," itself is responsible for, it were better if congress were to make it impossible for other Morgans to be.

TWO REVOLUTIONISTS.

Zepata was an ardent follower of Madero. With a company of Indians he wrested control of two states from Diaz. Madero became president of Mexico. He appointed another man governor of Zepata's state, an office the Indian leader coveted. Also, Madero forgot a promise to return to the Indians the property which the barons had cheated them out of.

Zepata has terrorized all one section of Mexico. He operates in a country whose climate is deadly to northern soldiers. He has a refuge of lava fields, hidden water-holes and intricate caves. The rebellion of Zepata grows and there are rumblings elsewhere in the republic.

There are historians who declare that revolutions are uniformly failures, that they never get anywhere that might not better have been reached without the firing of a shot or the cutting of a throat. Yet Madero got to the City of Mexico and cancelled an inconvenient pledge. Zepata will continue his depredations until he gets his governorship. So far as two gentlemen of Mexico are concerned, revolutions are of singular utility.

WASHINGTON AND THE CITIES.

For the purpose of learning just what the federal government was doing for the special benefit of the municipalities, the "American City" wrote to the different departments at Washington.

It learned from the department of state that thorough investigations of foreign municipal enterprises had been conducted and reported upon by the consular service. The department of the interior directed the magazine's attention to its experiments on smoke prevention, and the information gathered by the bureau of education. The activities of the department of commerce and labor touched interests of the cities through the census bureau, the bureau of immigration and naturalization and the bureau of manufactures. The work of the war department at times of flood, fire and earthquake is notable. The policing and cleansing of our colonial cities have been performed by the war department. Dr. Wiley, of the agricultural department, amounts to a municipal health officer, since his work is more for the city dweller than for the one who lives in a rural district. Public health investigations, under the direction of the marine hospital corps, are important contributions of the treasury department.

The efforts of Governors Harmon and Wilson to separate the federal government and the state governments more widely would relieve Washington of a large amount of responsibility and labor. It would also put a heavier burden on the taxpayers of the states and appreciably hinder the betterment of the cities.

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in March

All of our subscribers whose time expires this month should have by this time received our special propositions for renewal. You will find the offers we make are exceedingly liberal and we are absolutely certain that you will not only renew promptly, but that you will send us a club of at least ten names, made up of your neighbors and friends, and by so doing get your paper one year free, also a pair of lace curtains as a premium.

We know that all who sent us a club of ten last March and received a free pair of lace curtains, will do the same this month. Of the great many who sent us clubs of four last year, we particularly wish to impress upon you how very easy it would be to make your club ten names. Please read our proposition No. 3 carefully and note the liberal offer we make.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is gaining friends daily and this, the 77th year of its existence, finds it more popular than at any time during its long and successful career.

It is unquestionably the best family newspaper published in America and is known and valued everywhere newspapers are read. Over 240,000 families throughout the United States are readers of the Weekly Blade, (estimating over 1,000,000 readers weekly)—surely a Great National Family.

THE ONE-IDEAED.

That impassioned reformer who excites your ire because he can see only one side of an argument has an advantage over his fellows in that his mind is utterly incapable of accepting modification, exception, the idea of reaction, the history of failures and the oft-proved fact that, in hammering out the dint in a sheet of metal, the untrained hand causes another dint to appear.

We say it is an advantage because such a reformer is thus kept resolutely to his task. He is not cursed with misgivings. Never a question rises within him as to the actual justice and worthiness and final benefits of the movement he furthers so lustily.

It is possibly better so—better for him and the world. He lives with his self-respect unsullied. He dies mayhap convinced he has played a heroic part. And out of his effort, out of his sacrifice, though effort and sacrifice are in themselves useless, humanity may have been brought a little way out of the labyrinth of complexities in which it finds itself lost.

ROSES OF THE DESERT.

Irrigation makes the desert to bloom. It also brings out a border of roses in the land-boomers advertisements. It adds new producing areas to American agriculture and helps to keep the costs of living within reason. Also it brings pains to the back of the irrigator, multiplies the wrinkles of worry on his brow and puts a test upon perseverance and enthusiasm that would match the qualities of those men who dug the first livings out of the bouldered hills of Connecticut.

Director Newell, of the Reclamation service, in a paper prepared for the Smithsonian Institution, wrote:

> Those who remain soon learn that success must be preceded by subduing the soil, getting it into a good condition of tilth, applying water day or night and perhaps all night, wading around in the mud, or enduring the heat of the long days of brilliant sunshine and the accompanying dust of the arid regions, the troubles with neighbors over division of water, the possible seepage followed by crop losses, or ruin from alkali. As a consequence, a considerable part of the first settlers on every irrigation system sell out or reliquish their homesteads and seek other fields.

Many Ohioans have already been drawn to these new lands opened up both by the government and by private promoters. Before abandoning Ohio farms—fenced, drained, cultivated and near ready markets—it would be well for all who are considering emigration to the irrigated areas to ponder Mr. Newell's words well.

A CLAY-WORKING STATE

It is the popular notion that New Jersey holds the lead among the states in the matter of pottery production. But that is an error of large dimension. The greatest production is in our own state.

Ohio made $14,294,712 worth of pottery wares in 1910 as compared with a production of $8,588,455 in New Jersey. No other state comes within $10,000,000 of the Ohio mark.

This state is also a great manufacturer of brick and tile. The records of the United States geological survey show that $17,231,236 worth was made in 1910, distanced only by the state of Pennsylvania. Illinois made these products to the value of $14,313,414, but excepting these three states no other made as much as $10,000,000 worth.

American markets as late as 1875 bought abroad 85 per cent of all the clay products consumed. But in 1910, only 13 per cent dealt in in the United States came from foreign countries. Moreover the United States is an active competitor in these goods in the foreign markets.

COMPULSION THAT CAN'T COMPEL

> Compulsory arbitration is the one logical cure for labor disputes.—From the Twentieth Century Magazine.

Compulsory arbitration ought to find high favor with those who advocate the government ownership of industry. For this is only a step toward ownership.

The principal of compulsory arbitration is that the public interest is of greater importance than the interests of either employer or workmen engaged in a quarrel over wages or working conditions. Hence—should labor and capital fail to agree and refuse to abide by any law prescribing arbitration, necessarily without penalties attached, it becomes the duty of the state to step in and run the industry for the public good.

But in spite of the fact that the labor unions look kindly upon propositions for the extension of governmental ownership they are not at all friendly to compulsory arbitration, asking for arbitration of any kind only when in desperate straits. This may be due to the fact that the one is so far away as to be roseate with promise, the other is so near that all its inefficiency stands forth crude and naked. Union men say that, at its best, arbitration is no more than the "splitting of differences." When workmen and employers can split differences themselves, it is a thousand times better they should than that a third party, unacquainted with local and intimate conditions surrounding each industry, should be called in.

A PROMISED REVIVAL.

Less than three centuries ago tropical America was the center of enterprise in the western hemisphre. There the Spanish forms of get-rich-quick were invented, the English thieves sought Spanish thieves to prey on, the French hovered around for whatever they could pounce upon. From there, marauding expeditions and exploration parties set out. From there, conquests were planned. Soldiers of fortune were thicker than men willing to work. Gold was more common than in Europe. It was the rendezvous of invincible souls and refuge for creatures who had better been hanged. In short, the ring of the Caribbean sea held virtually all there was of European civilization in the new world of the period.

With the exception of Cuba, recently given the elixir of life, all the West Indies and Carib islands are sleeping. Jamaica is a tourist resort. Hayti and Santo Domingo are but fields for bloody civil war. Porto Rico is fallen short of its promise of 1898. St. Thomas is an echo of ancient prosperity. Martinique, Santa Lucia, St. Vincent, and Guadaloupe are very dark of complexion and equally dark of ambition. Trinidad has asphalt. Barbados has labor.

If the Panama canal will prove to be but a small part of the essence of activity which has been prophesied for it, the Indies and the Windward islands are going to know something of the old stir and bustle. They lie upon the lines of the trade to be. They will be ports of call, mail ports, coaling stations, refuges. They will come again under the eye of capital and the enterprising.

After murder, piracy, cruelty, lavery, hard fighting, queer trade and then slow and numbing decay is to come prosperity in its true garments.

TWO TO ONE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Day by day, with every sort of expression of public sentiment that can be secured, the logical course of the Republican party in the coming presidential campaign becomes more clearly lighted and more plainly marked. Week by week, as the national convention comes nearer, the sweep and strength of the nation-wide demand for Theodore Roosevelt's return to the Presidency becomes more insistently plain.

In a great newspaper poll made public Saturday, gathered in forty-eight states and participated in by seventy newspapers of almost every shade of political faith, the people declared for Roosevelt and against Taft by a two-to-one vote. Out of 54,000 votes Mr. Roosevelt received 30,454, Mr. Taft 15,896 and Senator La Follette 5,896.

There can be no doubt as to the honesty of the poll. Many of the newspapers participating in it are indifferent or unfriendly to the former President. There was no chance for juggling of the returns. There was no opportunity to assign the result to the political bias of the readers of any one newspaper.

It was a full and fair test. And it meant just one thing—that the Republicans of the whole party and people of the whole nation still hold Theodore Roosevelt in their hearts as first among American statesmen.

BURBANKING HUMANITY.

Said a Cincinnati pastor in the course of a lecture on Luther Burbank:

> If seedless fruits and thornless plants are the certainty of the future, why not sinless men?

What shall you breed for in developing the perfect human being—physique or mentality? What sort of physique is preferable and in what direction should the mental gifts lean? Who is to be chosen for the experiments and how is the line from generation to generation to be kept untainted against independence, the impulses of love, the passing fancies and the natural taste for upsetting deep-laid plans, on the part of the experimental material?

The man or the institution that would try to evolve the sinless man after deciding what constitutes sin today must also make a fairly accurate guess as to what the ideas on the subject would be four or five generations hence. It would be a woeful thing, after such experiment has reached its climax, if the creature evolved, though he might be a model for this day, should be rejected as below standard for his own period.

BIRDS MULTIPLYING.

The protection which most of the states are now giving to the birds is at last beginning to tell, as may be learned from this extract from the report of the National Association of Audubon Societies:

> "In 1903, but 16 eggs of the least tern were laid on the North Carolina rookeries, the bird having been nearly exterminated for its feathers. After 9 years' protection the warden in charge reports that during the past summer 1,590 young were raised. This constitutes by far the largest nesting group of these birds on the Atlantic coast of the United States. Here also is found the Cabot's tern, the only place on our eastern shores where it nests today. It is so rare that only seven eggs were laid and hatched the past year."

It is not to be thought, nor is it desirable, that birds should become as plentiful as they were in the days of the pioneers. But with a return to such numbers as the land can support without the danger of their becoming destructive, the farmer will be relieved of the fight against insect enemies, an item of expense which is estimated at 20 per cent of the whole cost of raising the nation's crops.

A Big Year.

Nineteen hundred and twelve is going to be the biggest year in the life of The Toledo Weekly Blade. It is going to be big in many ways. This is a presidential year and a great campaign will precede the nominating conventions. In this The Blade has already assumed a conspicuous place, and it expects to be on the firing line when the battle opens against the common enemy, the Democratic party.

And The Blade is going to have a big year in many ways. It expects to break its own records in all things that have combined to make it the greatest national weekly newspaper in the United States. It will remain thorough, clean and wholesome, fit for, and popular with, every member of the household.

If you, Mr. Reader, have wanted The Blade in the past you will want it with greater intensity in 1912. Don't neglect your renewal cards—don't forget. Stay in the big Blade family, and get as many others as you can to join the popular circle.

Sunday School

HANDS AND FEET FOR FAITH

International Sunday School Lesson for March 10 Is "Jesus, the Healer," Mark i:29-45. Golden Text, Matt. viii:17.

By Wm. T. Ellis.

A group of men who have closely studied the progress of the Men and Religion Movement were discussing it the other day. With absolute unanimity they agreed that the aspect of the movement which has made the greatest impression in every city visited is the social service message. The idea that Christianity is interested in the practical things of our day, that it cares what wages men are receiving, and for their physical welfare, as expressed in better housing and sanitation, and that it is concerned about their amusements and their political affairs, is really new to many persons. As one man said, "Why, I thought that religion meant simply going to church." The vision of the truth that religion means the church going to the people interested and inspired him.

The most observant of the Christian leaders of our time are convinced that the Gospel for today must be expressed in terms of service. All the modern social movements, be they college settlements or new political parties, are an expression of a deep desire for the great realities of practical religion. Ours is not a doctrinal age—would that it were more so—yet it is quick to hear that first doctrine of Christianity, love in action. Jesus lived a life before He taught a truth. His deeds outran His words. A church that renders service as well as holds services catches the attention and wins the allegiance of the people of our time. The stir that was created in Philadelphia by the social service message of the Men and Religion Movement startled some conservative folk at first; but as the days have passed it has been discovered that this phase of Christianity has gripped the great body of people as no other word could do.

Going Up to Jesus.

Thirty years ago the idea of "social Christianity" meant nothing bigger than a church sociable. The few men who were beginning to glimpse this phase of Christ's example and teaching were looked upon as faddists. Josiah Strong, who was a prophet of this mescsage, is still alive to recall the days when ministers' meetings looked askance at his statement of truths which all of Christendom has accepted, and beyond which most Christian leaders have now gone. It is really difficult for the modern man to realize that this present era of the pre-eminence of the thought of social service was undreamed of a generation ago. Nowadays it is a poor preacher indeed who cannot support and vindicate the social message of the Gospel.

The plain truth is that all times are forever rising up to the level of Christ. The world outgrows some men; Jesus it is ever striving to grow up to. The last word in modern social service is the example and message of Jesus. He "went about doing good." The attention of His world and time was attracted to Him by what He did rather than by what He said. His miracles were at the time His mightiest message. He spent Himself to the last spark of His vitality in behalf of people. His life burned so brightly that it consumed Him in ministry. His message, beyond which no modern social preachment goes, was "not to be ministered unto, but to minister," and to give His life a ransom for many.

The modern social Gospel is not a new religion; it is merely an entrance into the religion which Jesus practiced and preached. This present Sunday school lesson is best understood as a little study in applied Christianity. It is an illustration of the modern social service program of the church.

Creating a Commotion.

The background of the lesson is lovely Galilee, with its rolling hills, its rich gray olive trees, so soft and beautiful in all lights, and its multitude of beautiful flowers, with the lake itself in all its varying moods, as a constant influence upon the life of the people. These were country folk of simple ways. The wonder still is that the personality of Jesus still holds true to type, even when introduced into our modern complex civilization. That life was lived among the peasants and the fishermen whose interests were few and trivial.

To them came the news of this new Teacher, with His wonderful works and His strange words. Through the countryside ran the tidings of His miracles of healing. The report strangely moved people. A commotion was created throughout the countryside. As women gathered at the village wells, morning and evening, they talked of the latest bit of news from the new Teacher and Healer at Capernaum. Travelers bore the tidings from village to village. The leisurely East sent its representatives to see for themselves what Jesus was doing. He created a real commotion.

And why not? Part of the outcry against sensational preaching is foolish, and part is based on a misapprehension. If preaching is alive and is true, it ought to create a sensation. Jesus came to stir the world. A minister may question his call if he is not causing people to talk; and to talk about the higher things instead of the lower, about holiness instead of evil, about God instead of about the trivialities of barren lives.

The Cry of the City.

This story shows a city astir. Capernaum was all agog over the sensational work of the new young Rabbi. His place of sojourn was thronged, and the record runs that "all the city was gathered at the door." What a congregation of the suffering and needy the narrative pictures! So great was the multitude, so terrific the pressure upon His vitality, that, a long time before it was day, Jesus arose and went into the desert place for that spiritual replenishing which He always found in communion with the Father. His disciples, excited by these new and unprecedented events, at the center of which they fond themselves, said unto Him, "All men seek for Thee."

The sight of a city seemed to exercise a strange power over the imagination of Jesus. He was moved with compassion when He looked upon a city, in its multitude of needs. In Vienna I saw a picture of a modern French school, "Jesus Weeping Over the City," but it was not the city of David, with the temple and the walls; it was a modern industrial city, with smokestacks towering higher than its steeples, and with its tenements teeming with life. We know that today, as Jesus looks upon the great urban centers of our own time, He is moved with pity, even as when He looked at the Capernaum crowd, or the multitudes in the capital of His nation.

The modern movement of men which attempts to stir cities as a whole is in line with the example of Jesus. The day of parochialism is dead or dying. Christian leaders can no longer afford to think in terms of the single church or congregation—although the new day will exalt rather than diminish the real place of the church. The Men and Religion idea of city campaigns is merely the example of Jesus at Capernaum brought down to date. It is Christianity's effort to hear and answer the cry of the city. If the Gospel today is not able to get a hearing from the city, and to lift up the city's life, then there is profound inadequacy in our presentation of the Gospel.

The Hidden Hungers.

The crowds out of sight in our modern life thrill one with fear and with inspiration. Whenever there is a great disaster, like the San Francisco fire, there seems to appear, like rats from the wharves and sewers, a horde of ghouls, dead to all human instincts. Where were they all the while, during the days of the city's undisturbed conventionality? What of the mob of rioters who stone and kill and defy the law? What shall we say of the lynchers who have never had an opportunity to commit a lynching? Equally out of sight are the hosts of good people—the heroic hearts quick to respond to a country's appeal for soldiers, the generous givers to every good cause that may be brought to their attention, the legions who leap to respond to the call of brotherhood.

Still other hidden hosts are those symbolized by the sick and lame and blind and deaf and paralyzed and otherwise physically needy, who are brought to the feet of Jesus for help. The amount of illness which a city shelters is appalling. The number of men and women who are suffering in their bodies is far greater than the thoughtless crowd realizes. Other and graver needs there are, all hidden from the passing eye. Beaten spirits, blasted hopes, cowering fears—these throng our city life on every hand, concealed from the undiscerning by outward masks of prosperity and conventionality. The hungry hearts all about us are indicated by the way men and women reach out after every novel form of religion that appears. This questioning for a new faith which disturbs so many Christian leaders is but the inarticulate cry for help of multitudes whose need is deep and real and who, though they often know it not, are hungry for the healing which Jesus gave to the sorely-smitten multitudes at Capernaum.

The Helped as Heralds.

This is an era of advertising, yet we have not improved at all upon the experience of Jesus at Capernaum, when the grateful recipients of His healing touch "went out and began to publish it much, and to spread abroad the matter, insomuch that Jesus could no more openly enter into a city, but was without in desert places: and they came to Him from every quarter."

A familiar catch phrase expresses the principle: "We are advertised by our loving friends." There is no other form of advertising to equal this. The Gospel is spread by the heralding of people who have felt its benefits. Man to man, the tidings have been borne that Jesus possesses the power to heal and help. Because He has brought salvation and peace to a person, that person is constrained to tell another, and so the news has gone on spreading; and so it will continue to spread until the fashion of Capernaum has advertised the Healer and the Redeemer to every last man in the world.

Varieties

Woolless sheep are one of the peculiarities of the Congo country.

By the addition of pulverized mica concrete is made to imitate granite.

New South Wales gold production for 1911 was 215,274 ounces, worth $3,750,000.

There are now 15 Episcopal cathedrals in Africa and 12 Roman Catholic.

A producer gas propelled automobile has proved successful in Scotland, where it was invented.

The federal government owns 55 bird reservations in different parts of the United States.

In Germany alcohol is now prepared from chicory root, which grows in various parts of that country.

The United States produced last year $20,000,000,000 worth of manufactures, of which $1,000,000,000 worth were exported.

South Carolina produced last year two thousand pounds of tea, some of which has sold for as much as 41 cents a pound.

Oranges were purchased last year by the United Kingdom to the value of $11,600,000, and lemons to the value of $2,320,000.

January 28 was the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the use of gas for street lighting in London for the first time in any city.

It is possible to ignite gas by sparks from a telephone. Hence in all German gas works the telephone bells are covered with wire gauze.

Farm land in this country, exclusive of buildings, more than doubled in value between the years 1900 and 1910. The gain was 117.4 per cent.

The sign of equality is said to have first been used in the year 1557 by a sharp mathematician, who adopted it as a substitute for the words "equal to."

A London magistrate has decided that a shopkeeper who draws a crowd by the attractiveness of his window display is guilty of causing an obstruction.

It is understood that the French doctor, M. Broquet, will proceed almost immediately to Tien-Tsin and initiate a permament institution of medical science.

The population of Russia on January 1, 1910, was 160,748,400, an increase in about 13 years of 33,190,000. And this "in spite of war, cholera and famine."

In 1909 the telegraph and telephone companies, together with similar concerns that use electric wires in this country, expended over $7,000,000 in the purchase of poles.

Of the 822 vessels with a tonnage of 2,034,630 built at British shipyards last year, practically all were of steel, and 99 per cent. of the tonnage consisted of steam craft.

The haggis, according to iconoclastic etymologists, is Scotch only by adoption, having been a popular dish in English cookery down to the beginning of the 18th century.

With the completion of a new submarine cable between England and France, successful transmission of telephone messages has been established between England and Switzerland.

The Shell Oil Company, of London, England, is about to establish an oil refinery at Longue Pointe, near Montreal. Crude oil will be brought from Africa and refined at Longue Pointe.

Plans are again being discussed to make Paris a port and possibly the greatest in Europe. The idea is to connect the French capital with the Atlantic ocean by means of a ship canal to Rouen.

The multiplication sign was obtained by changing the plus sign into a character resembling the letter x. This was done simply because multiplication is but a shorter form of addition.

It is estimated that in Asia there are about 170,000 telephones, mostly in Japan. The number in Singapore exceeds 1,000, and there are about as many in Siam and Cochin China.

Mr.. Caroline M. Engler, a prominent clubwoman, is at the head of the movement to build a home for the working girls of Lynn, Mass. The home as now planned is to cost $... and the building is to be started as soon as $50,000 is raised.

The city of Rome is engaged on a project requiring a subway tunnel from near the Forum to the city limits at St. Paul's gate as part of an electric road to run to the sea coast at Ostia.

At the end of 1910 there were 690 registered trade unions in the United Kingdom, with a membership of about 2,000,000. These totals compare with a membership of 211,091 in 156 unions in 1880.

As an example of economy in municipal water supply, although 17,375 more consumers were supplied in London in 1910 than in 1909, the average daily consumption was 3,000,000 gallons less.

Since the abolishment of queues in China a sudden demand has been created for hats, and at Osaka factories are working night and day to fill orders. Honk Kong had a similar experience.

Many barbers in Egypt are government servants. According to an edict issued by Ibrahim Pasha in 1848, village barbers were ordered to examine all dead bodies and register the necessary particulars.

Japanese army officers are testing a new bullet-proof coat just invented by a native. It is said that bullets fired from a revolver at a distance of 25 feet make only a slight dent in the coat.

Last year 466,566 passengers crossed the English channel by the Boulogne-Folkestone route, now the main traveled channel route. This was about half as many people as the New York subway carries in a day.

Druggists' price lists in England show considerable advances, due, in the case of tinctures, etc., to the higher cost of rectified spirits of wine, and in the case of narcotics to the shortage of the opium cropes in Asia Minor.

There are 1,115 women enrolled at Berlin university, of whom 659 are classified as students of philosophy. There are 172 studying medicine, 11 law and 1 theology. No fewer than 64 are from the United States.

A new conservatory of music is about to be established at Montreal by the Columbian Conservatory of Music, which already has conservatories at Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon.

Social statistics of the Lancashire spinning industry show that 12 per cent of the managing directors of the mills, 42 per cent of the superintendents and 67 per cent of the assistant superintendents are of working class origin.

Labouchere, of London Truth, in his long career as editor and publisher received hundreds of writs for libel, but the highest damages ever obtained against Truth up to 1910 amounted to £600, and the paper has only lost six or eight actions.

Red hail is not unknown. In May of 1885 there was quite a heavy fall of it at Castlewellan, in County Down, Ireland. Red and white fell together. And the red hue was not merely on the surface of the pellets, but went through and through.

The Marconi company and the Italian government have made an agreement to erect a large wireless telegraph station in the suburbs of Rome with two towers 240 feet high and four 150 feet. The plant will have two Diesel-oil engine electric groups of 650 horsepower each.

The International Dry Farming Congress to be held at Lethbridge, Alberta, next fall is to be attended by over 1,000 over-sea delegates, representing practically all European countries. The duke and duchess of Connaught are expected to open the congress.

Suppose you had time

to travel through 10,000 square miles of the richest sections Southwest, stopping off in every county and *investigating every* farm opportunity—think how *perfectly* you could locate the *one best* opportunity for you.

A *practical farm man* made just such a trip through Arkansas and Texas. He first stopped at Piggott, in northern Arkansas, went out and talked with Farmer Gray (who bought for $57 per acre a *better improved farm* than his Indiana place at $105 per acre.) He got the views and experiences of other farmers there, asking questions that an *experienced* farmer would ask who was planning to locate in that section; and took *actual* photographs of the stock and farms. Then he went to the *next* county—and so on, *clear* down to Lufkin, Texas., where J. E. Berry tells of starting with $12 capital and making $8300 in 6 years from dairying.

The result is two books with 115 *actual photo* pictures and 100 pages of plain farm facts, as given by *farmers themselves*, describing every kind of farm opportunity Southwest. They are the *next best thing* to an *actual trip* there, and will show you where *your* best opportunity is.

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FITS I CURED MY DAUGHTER. Doctors gave her up. Will send FREE express paid; give Express Office. D LEPSO, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A New Kind of Nut.

The newly developed British dandy is called a 'nut" and has taken the place of the "behoy.' He is a cockney, and if found in Ireland is an estrayed specimen. The "nut" is the ultima thule of the blase in life. He is worn out with pleasure. The business of the "nut" is with externals. He has no secret doubts as to his own perfections and is never troubled by the sense of humor that helps one to see his own absurdity. The "nut" is lonelier than a hermit in his cell. Even when two "nuts" sally forth together they are both alone. London Opinion notes that the "nut"—recognized only as the third person, singular pronoun of the neuter gender—has a nice sense in handkerchiefs, socks, ties, pins, waistcoats, canes and gold cigarette holders. A "nut" only ceases to be a "nut" when it sees itself as others see it. It then takes a less solemn view of life and in many cases finds relaxation in work. The "nut" will soon be heard from on this side the Atlantic.

Practical Instruction.

A school instructing women in the practical details of everyday life has just been established in London. Students are taught how to open a window and put up a shade in a railway carriage, how to get off and on a street car, the proper method of doing up umbrellas, how to fill a fountain pen and trim a lamp. Other courses taught include opening packing cases and tin cans, how to drive nails, how to fold clothes, how to pull corks, how to light a fire and the kind of shoes to wear to conserve health, and when to wear them. A specialty is made of the feeding and care of dogs and other animals, and the theories of sanitation. Lectures are given on the prices of food, materials for clothing and the quantities for a stated number of persons.

More Negro Banks.

Nashville Tennesseean.

Negro banks in the United States are increasing at a rapid rate. Altogether there are now 57 negro savings institutions in this country. Tennessee has four, Alabama seven, Georgia four, Mississippi 11, Virginia 11, Texas six, North Carolina six, Florida, South Carolina and Maryland one each, Oklahoma two.

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have one negro bank each and Illinois has two, these being the only four in the north.

Deposits in negro banks aggregate $5,200,000, and their capital stock is $1,600,000.

The first negro bank was organized at Richmond, Va., in 1888, and the second at Birmingham in 1890.

DIXON TO LEAD FOR ROOSEVELT

Walter Brown Will Be on Executive Committee—Manager a Fighter.

MEN WHO WILL GUIDE ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN.

Senator Dixon, of Montana, chairman of executive committee of the national Roosevelt committee.

Frank Knox, chairman of the Republican state central committee, of Michigan, vice chairman.

William L. Ward, Republican national committeeman from New York.

Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican state central committee.

Cecil Lyon, Republican national committeeman from Texas.

Senator William Flynn, of Pittsburg.

Truman H. Newberry, ex-secretary of the navy, will be chairman of an administrative committee with headquarters at Chicago.

New York, March 1.—The campaign for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for the presidency was set in full swing last night, and following long conferences at the Outlook office and Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the announcement was made by Alexander H. Revell, chairman of the national Roosevelt committee, that Senator Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, will lead the fight.

In a statement that he issued at the Waldorf at 11 o'clock last night, Senator Dixon made it plain that the fight will be a bitter one.

Board of Campaign Strategy.

Revell said that he would remain as head of the national committee, with E. W. Simms as secretary. The direct management of the campaign, however, will be in the hands of the executive committee. Included, besides M. Dixon, on the committee are Frank Knox, chairman of the Republican central committee of Michigan; William L. Ward, Republican national committeeman from New York; Walter Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican central committee; Cecil Lyon, Texas national committeeman, and Senator William Flynn, of Pittsburg.

Senator Dixon will have headquarters at Washington. Mr. Knox will be in charge in Chicago, and Mr. Ward in New York, while Mr. Lyon will look after the campaign in the south.

Treasurer Not Chosen.

Who the campaign treasurer will be was not made known, but Revell said that for the present, at least, some of the duties of that office may fall to the lot of Mr. Newberry.

Eli Hooker, of Rochester, has been mentioned as a possible treasurer, but nothing has as yet been definitely decided.

"It will be taken up later," was all Revell had to say.

Senator Dixon's statement was considered at a long conference held at the Outlook office during the afternoon at which Colonel Roosevelt was present, along with the senator, Mr. Knox, Mr. Revell and Medill McCormick, head of the Washington bureau. Then the conferees, with the exception of the colonel, went to the Waldorf, and were closeted for another long session.

Dixon Scores Administration.

In his statement Senator Dixon jumps right into the fight with vim, declaring that the lack of positive leadership during the past three years has lost the house of representatives and several states to the Republicans and coupled with the lack of statesmanship, has produced a condition of business bewilderment that has halted the prosperity of the country. He refers, too, to the "prostitution of federal patronage in the Democratic states of the south, and asks if the direct use of money is any less reprehensible than bribery by appointment to office. Progressive and constructive legislation, he declares, is the only cure.

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Let us prove to you that the Koskott Method of Hair Growing is a genuine and scientific one. We will send you a DOLLAR BOX out of the Koskott Treatment FREE. Our Method is directed at removing the cause, the dermodex folliculorum—living micro organisms—("germs", and opening the closed follicles so that the hair roots which are not dead, but dormant, (like a tulip bulb, or grass seed in a bottle) are given fertility and a chance to grow. Ours is the Treatment that MAKES GOOD; we give you a TEN DOLLAR GUARANTEE. Koskott is for men's, women's & children's heads, to clear scalp of dandruff, stop falling hair & to promote growth of new hair. We especially want you to answer this adv. if you have wasted time and money in liquids, washes, soaps, etc., which accomplished nothing. We want to surprise & delight you. Send only 10 cents (silver or stamps) to help cover actual mailing & advertising cost and we will send the $1.00 Box absolutely free, with book and legions of sworn proofs, postpaid, in plain wrapper. Only one box sent to a person free. KOSKOTT LABORATORY, 1269 Broadway, 490 D New York, N. Y.

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SNAKE VENOM CURES PHTHISIS

Maryland Doctor Claims to Have Cured Himself.

Washington, March 4.—Rattlesnake venom has been used successfully as a cure for tuberculosis, according to a report to the Maryland state board of health. Dr. Joseph H. Thompson, of Hyattsville, Md., claims to have freed himself entirely from the bacilli of the dread disease by injections of snake venom brought in tablet form from South America. Dr. Thompson, an Englishman who has seen service with the British army in India, says it is not safe to use poison from serpents as it is obtained in this country, because it is not properly sterilized.

NEW SEED CATALOGUE.

We wish that every reader of ours would send for a copy of Buckbee's Big Seed and Plant Guide for 1912. This is replete with good illustrations showing many vegetables and flowers in their natural colors. This book contains a vast fund of information of special value to buyers of seed and plants, and is free to all of our readers who mention this paper. Be sure to send for it. Address, H. W. Buckbee, Farm 231, Rockford, Illinois.

FIND CHEST OF BURIED GOLD

Workmen Repairing Colonial House Make Discovery.

Asbury Park, N. J., March 4.—Borden Jeffrey of Deal Lake is $15,000 richer today as the result of spending a few dollars in repairing an ancient fire place in an old colonial homestead which he purchased recently. Workmen turned up a cache which contained an oak chest full of gold and silver coins. The value is in the neighborhood of $15,000.

The homestead is one of the country's historic relics. The house has had so many tenants it is impossible to trace the ownership of the chest of silver.

WOOD CHOPPER HAD OWN MINT

San Francisco, March 4.—John Chambers, a Healdsburg wood chopper, made a confession yesterday regarding the operation of an elaborate mint for the making of counterfeit coins. He piloted Secret Agent Joseph Stetter to a cabin six miles from Healdsburg and exhibited a plant equipped with apparatus to mold coins ranging from nickels to $5 gold pieces.

Chambers and William Heayes, whom the wood chopper implicated, are in jail at Healdsburg.

Stability of Skyscraper.

Harper's Weekly.

The recent demolition of one of the first skyscrapers erected in New York City was the occasion of a number of surprises to inquirers and scientific men and proved conclusively the stability of the steel construction frame.

Very many eminent civil engineers have contended from the outset that no steel frame could possibly escape rust and that sooner or later the building must collapse from this cause. The New York skyscraper, however, was found in excellent condition, especially the steel part of it, which showed no signs whatever of deterioration from rust, although some of the rivets were slightly corroded. The paint, however, had almost entirely disappeared, owing to some kind of chemical action. This proved the necessity of some better and more durable kind of paint.

But the most surprising part of the examination was that the building showed the greatest stability just where the experts predicted there would be the most decay—that is, in those parts surrounded by or incased in mortar.

Handshaking Custom.

New York Sun.

Did you ever ask yourself why you shake hands with a person whom you know? Here is the reason:

In the old days, when every man who made any pretensions to being a gentleman carried a sword, it was the custom for men when they met to show that they had no intention of treachery, to offer each other their weapon hands—that is, the hand that would be used to draw the sword, and to withhold the hand was usually the signal for a fight.

So fixed did this habit become that long after men ceased to wear swords they still offered the weapon hand to a friend and declined to offer it to an enemy. To this day when you refuse to shake hands with a person it signifies that you are at war. Among savages, who never carry swords, the practice of shaking hands is unknown, and it affords them amusement to see the white men do it.

Walnut for Gunstocks.

New York Sun.

A number of attempts have been made by gun manufacturers to obtain walnut from the United States for gunstocks, but the wood has invariably been found unsuitable for the high class guns, and it has not heretofore been used for guns of poor quality. The difficulty is not in the strength of the wood, but in the color, which is dark brown, with none of the yellow and light brown streaks that are found so attractive for gunstocks. The walnut that has been used for British gunstocks has come from Italy, Switzerland and France. It is said, however, that the last tree suitable for gunstocks in Italy has apparently been cut, so that the supply is now French, but the prices for the French walnut are going up so high that they may within a few years become prohibitive. The French walnut is now particularly in demand for veneering purposes, it being found more profitable, as a rule, to cut it for veneer than to sell it for gunstocks. Thus it is quite likely that a situation will develop where American walnut gunstocks will be in demand.

A Labelled Traveler.

A woman 35 years old who started the other day to travel from an Oklahoma town to join her husband in Oregon, was fearful lest she might not always get on the right train and might not be told to leave the train at the right place. So she attached to her waist a circular-shaped piece of red silk, on which was painted in white letters, "Bound for Klamath Falls, Ore., from McAlester, Okla."

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, Feb. 26.—Senate—Senator Poindexter, after a personal investigation at Lawrence, Mass., introduced a resolution to instruct the labor bureau to furnish information on the textile strike. Senator Reed introduced a resolution directing an investigation into the election of Senator du Pont, of Delaware. Senator Stone presented a resolution directing the foreign relations committee to make a prompt inquiry into conditions on the Mexican border. Senator Cummins spoke in favor of general pension legislation, saying the government could tax wealth, if necessary, to provide revenue. Senator Newlands introduced a revised inter-state trade commission bill. The vocational bill, to provide appropriations for the encouragement of education, was introduced by its author, Senator Page.

Senator Cummins introduced a bill creating a trades commission and providing authority to limit the size of corporations and to guard against unfair competition. Senator Gardner introduced a bill for government acquisition of the express companies at a probable cost of $39,165,819.

House—The ways and means committee resumed consideration of the sugar tariff schedule, discussing the advisability of increasing silk duties to make up for sugar losses. The bill may be reported in two weeks. The "money trust" hearings will begin here within a few weeks. Chairman Pujo will ask Alton B. Parker, Edgar H. Farrar and S. S. Gregory to act as counsel. Secretary of the Navy Meyer, before the naval commttee, urged the building of two battleships, and asked for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for a round-the-world wireless system. Representative Sabath introduced a bill for acquisition by the government of express, telegraph and telephone properties. The investigation of the political influence charges against Maj. Ray was resumed before the war department expenditures committee. British Ambassador Bryce explained the British legislative system to the judiciary committee in connection with the legislative bureau bill. The bill authorizing an investigation to determine a method of collecting and disposing of garbage in the District of Columbia was passed. The fortifications appropriation bill was taken up and debated.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.—Senate—Senator Rayner made a speech attacking the new doctrine of former President Roosevelt. The resolution to investigate the Lawrence, Mass., strike, was discussed until the morning hour expired, and then went to the calendar. Senator du Pont flatly denied election corruption charges made in the Reed resolution, and invtited a full inquiry. Senator McLean introduced a bill exempting "factory smokers" cigars from internal revenue taxation. Steel products manufactures continued their protest against steel tariff revision. The inter-state commerce committee began consideration of evidence taken on the trust question inquiry.

House—Chairman Wilson, of the labor committee, sought the passage of his resolution for an investigation of the Lawrence strike, but objection forced the matter aside. Objection was made in the Everglades hearing to hearsay testimony that "influence" had been at work to procure a favorable report from the department of agriculture. The sub-committee of the banking and currency committee reported on the scope of the "money trust" investigation, and Chairman Pujo announced that hearings will begin in a few days. An amendment to the fortifications appropriation bill, which would have given $150,000 for a fort at Cape Henry, was defeated. The ways and means committee was still deadlocked on the sugar tariff bill, and considered placing a duty on raw rubber. Representative Moss urged the elimination of the $30,000 item for the support of the Remsen board from the agricultural appropriation bill.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.—Senate—Senator Reed, of Missouri, attacked Senator du Pont's right to his seat on the grounds of alleged corruption in his election, and demanded an investigation. The Stephenson case was considered, Senator Heyburn speaking. No action was taken. The foreign relations committee decided informally that the president was able to deal with the Mexican situation without legislative action. Labor Leaders John Williams, of Pittsburg, told the finance committee any reduction in steel plate tariff would result in a conflict between labor and capital.

House—The house met at noon and considered "calendar Wednesday" bills. A report made to the Stanley steel committee upon an investigation of the United States Steel Corporation's books and minutes stated that the corporation operated in restraint of trade and prevented competition. The foreign relations committee favorably reported the Sulzer resolution which would recognize the new Chinese republic. Representative Burleson, chairman of the Democratic caucus, issued a call for a caucus Friday afternoon to consider the sugar tariff schedule and other revenue measures.

Thursday, Feb. 29.—Senate—Senator Lodge addressed the senate, and pointed out the perils he believed might be encountered unless the arbitration treaties are amended. Senator Culberson presented a letter from San Antonio, Tex., claiming that city was being used as a plotting basis of Mexican revolutionists. In a special message, President Taft urged congress to grant permission for an American officer to serve as instructor in the Chilian army. Further testimony was given to the finance committee by labor men that a reduction in wages would follow the adoption of the house steel revision bill. Dr. Wiley and wholesale grocers' representatives waged war against each other before the committee on manufactures on the proposed net-weight amendment to the pure food law.

House—The House met at noon and resumed discussion of the agricultural appropriation bid. The Florida Everglades investigation was continued, with A. D. Morehouse, the dismissed drainage engineer, on the witness stand. A committee from the American Bankers' association advocated the Lever agricultural work bill before the committee on finance. Representative Hughes introduced a bill incorporating President Taft's recommendation for an industrial relations commission to investigate industrial problems. The immigration committee decided to report favorably a bill barring illiterate children.

Friday, March 1.—Senate.—Senator Hitchcock, speaking on his resolution regarding Colombia, said the seceding of Panama from Colombia was a conspiracy approved by the United States. Senator Bristow spoke against the majority report of the senate committee exonerating Senator Stephenson of charges of corruption in his election.

House—Agricultural appropriation bill discussion resumed. Representative Clark, Florida, failed in an effort to abolish office of solicitor of agricultural department by striking salary from agricultural appropriation bill. Representative Stevens introduced bill to safeguard right of employes to join labor unions.

Saturday, March 2.—Senate.—Interstate commerce committee resumed hearing on uniform bill of lading legislation. California wine producers protested to judiciary committee against bill to prohibit liquor shipments from wet into dry states. Senator Bristow concluded his speech in opposition of Senator Stephenson retaining his seat.

House—Florida Everglades land investigation continued. Consideration of agriculture appropriation bill resumed. Rules committee hears witnesses to determine whether congress shall investigate strike conditions in Lawrence, Mass.

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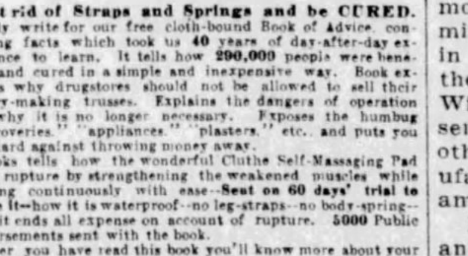

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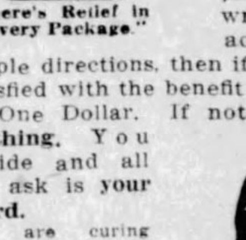

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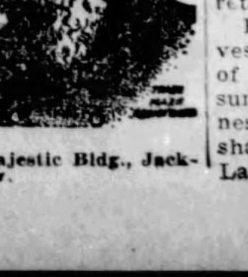

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FREE illustrated book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 1035. No obligations. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

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WANTED—Railway mail clerks; average $90.00; rapid advancement; every second week off duty with full pay; short hours; no "layoffs;" examinations everywhere. May 4th; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; farmers stand excellent chance; write for free sample, questions and schedule showing examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. W 32, Rochester, N. Y.

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MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Hustling man in each locality, To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Memberships. Spare time to start. $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box DH-293, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—500 young men as Firemen, Brakeman, Motorman and Train Porters (colored); no experience necessary; first-class Ohio roads; $60 to $90 month to start on; write at once. Inter Railway, Dept. K, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GIRLS AND WOMEN WANTED—Steady work; $1 a day while learning; experienced help earn $1.50 to $2.00 a day, room and board furnished $3.00 a week; large, commodious, well heated and lighted factory; pleasant surroundings. Write or come at once. Work sure. Western Knitting Mills, Rochester, Mich.

LADIES, make supporters, $12 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. W111, Chicago.

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FOR SALE—In orchard belt of Cheboygan Co., Mich., 40 acres clay loam, 20 improved; fine young orchard, new house, good barn, trout brook, running spring; near shores of beautiful Mullet Lake; several resorts; make a market for garden truck; milk and eggs in season. H. G. Burnham, R. F. D. 9, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR SALE—Three of the best producing farms in Washtenaw county, near State Normal College; can buy of the owner. Inquire Geo. W. Hayes, 14 E. Cross st., Ypsilanti, Mich.

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BUSINESS and calling cards; samples and how to get 50 free. Cecil E. Clippinger, Norris City, Ill.

1,000,000 acres in Arkansas for homesteading. Where located and how secured shown in our 1911 booklet, sent postpaid 25c. H. D. Glass, Dept. B, Harrison, Ark.

COMPLETE course in civil service and how to prepare for them. In one volume. Thoroughly covers all subjects of the three grades given by the commission. Price postpaid $3.00. W. T. Stewart, Box 207, Bloomington, Ill.

TO LET—Several farms, share or money rent. Moor Bros., 329 Huron st., Toledo, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

PILES—Sure cure. I suffered for years, paid hundreds of dollars; I finally cured myself. Persons suffering with this painful disease address with stamp. Thomas Watts, Peoria, Ill.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS—Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich and don't know it. Our index entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery court of England and Ireland lists. Thousands of names in book. Your or your ancestors names may be among them. Send stamp at once for booklet TW. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club. Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

KNOW THYSELF; your future revealed by America's foremost astrologer, mail, name, birthdate, three questions, 5 2c stamps; reading will surprise you. Prof. Franklin, C. Juarez, Mex.

MARRY—Matrimonial journal with many rich ladies and gentlemen, over 500 names and addresses complete, both sex, all mailed sealed for 25c. Dr. Hutchison, Dept. 39, Sedalia, Mo.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.

I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Roberts, No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

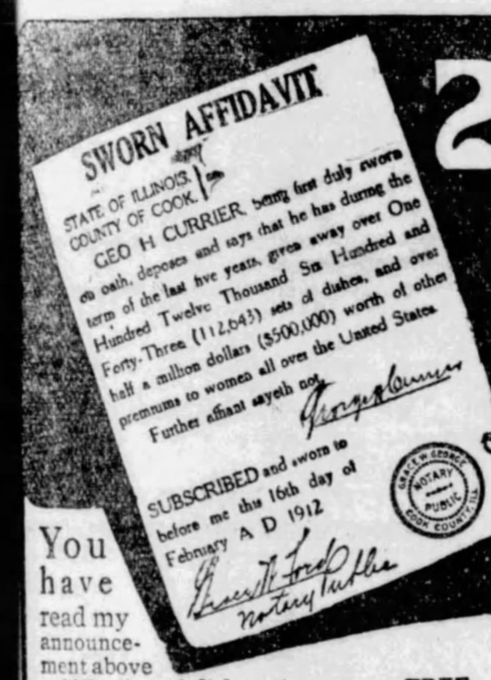
Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc. "HINTS and HELPS," illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co N 39 Chicago

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. S. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

BED WETTING Complete cured. ages. Box Free. full directions FREE. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis Mo.

285 MILES OF DISHES GIVEN AWAY FREE



Read This Marvelous Affidavit—then Read Every Word Here of the Newest and Most Sensational Premium Offer Of All Ages

You have read my announcement above—285 miles of dishes given away FREE. Now read the affidavit which I reproduce right above this column. I want to sweep away all doubts in your mind as to the genuineness of my great offer. What hundreds of thousands of women can do YOU CAN DO. I want to show you right at the beginning that I deserve your confidence and respect while laying out before you the greatest plan to advertise my business I ever conceived. Read every word carefully—willingly and fairly.

The Only Condition As I stated before, I have spent vast sums in advertising my business and I intend to spend a great deal more, but my object in giving away so many premiums is to introduce my business into as many different homes as possible, and for that reason I am compelled to limit but one set (five premiums as described) to one person. It is so easy to obtain these premiums that some ladies want four or five sets. I can only give one set of five premiums to one person. This is my only condition.

Here is My Great Plan

Not a Cent of Your Money Required. Not a Thing to Sell. Different From All Other Offers.

No guess work about my plan. I send you 24 beautifully gold illuminated text pictures with which you are to advertise my business, by distributing them FREE to your friends with a whole year's pleasant and instructive reading. I send the pictures to you postpaid, together with a large circular illustrating the premiums in colors, just as they will look when they are delivered to you. Nothing is left to your imagination. You actually see the beautiful decorations of the dinner set in all their natural, beautiful colorings. The hand painted decorations on the lamp stand out as in life—even the complicated colorings in the rug are shown.

This is one of the most beautiful of all my premiums. These exquisite Nottingham lace curtains are colonial in design and (when given alone) have been one of the most popular of all my premiums.

My Plan the Sensation of the Business World

On my wonderful plan you can not alone have the beautiful 31-Piece Dinner Set, but also (and without any more effort) the

Two Genuine Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Seven-Piece Colonial Set.

Genuine Reversible Kerek Rug.

Hand Painted Night Lamp.

A train speeding at the rate of 30 miles per hour—without a stop—would require nine hours to run from the first to the last dish.

It is so easy—so very, very easy to get all these prizes FREE

A Mayor's Wife's Endorsement

Ripley, O., Sept. 3, 1910.
My Dear Mr. Currier:—Thanks for your premiums; they are beautiful, the dishes, lace curtains, the rug, the seven-piece glass set and the night lamp exceed my expectations.
Good wishes for you and your good company.
Mrs. L. Vern Williams.

Mrs. Williams is the wife of Hon. L. Vern Williams, present Mayor of Ripley, Ohio. Cultured and refined people everywhere appreciate my beautiful premiums. I have hundreds of similar letters from the wives of judges, chiefs of police, aldermen, and other prominent people.

Most advertisements offering free premiums carry with them the condition that something must be sold to obtain the premium. Right at the start I want to say — "I HAVE NOTHING TO SELL." My statement will create a sensation. To actually give away one hundred and twelve thousand, six hundred and forty-three sets of dishes and over $500,000 (half a million dollars) worth of premiums to American women, to advertise my business, is a record of which the human mind can hardly conceive. Pause—stop and consider—if I had given away five or ten or even twenty thousand sets, that would indeed have been a great number. But I have given away five times that number, which is positive proof that anyone can easily earn my premiums on my plan.

What 112,643 Dinner Sets Mean It means that if each piece composing these sets was laid out on the ground in a straight line—each piece touching—this would form a continuous and unbroken line across the entire state of Illinois, and reach from Chicago to St. Louis—a known distance of 285 miles. Think of it—285 miles of Dinner Sets. But that is not the only example of how wonderful all this is—altogether, I have given away over $500,000.00 in premiums to nearly a quarter of a million homes—to be exact, 209,454—each home thereby made more beautiful and more homelike.

I simply make these comparisons to impress on the minds of the American women who have not yet taken advantage of my offer, that *I couldn't have given away so many premiums if it wasn't easy to earn them.*

It is so Easy

This Is the Secret

The reason why it has been possible for me to give away so many premiums is because I have a plan that makes these premiums easy to obtain.

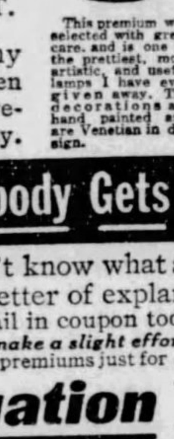
Nothing to Sell on My Plan

No hard work, no skill or ability required. Any one can have my premiums that wants them, THAT'S THE SECRET.

That's why I have given so many premiums away.

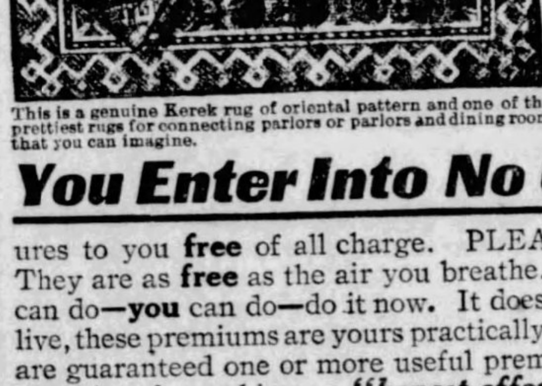
This Dinner Set is absolutely pure white, decorated with old rose and gold, which show the flowers and leaves in all their natural colorings. Delicate and refined in appearance, this set is combined with lasting qualities that have made this chinaware the delight of all users. Gold figures daintily traced on the borders still further enhance their beauty. The set consists of 31 pieces—Full size for family use.

This and the FOUR OTHER PREMIUMS All Free on My Plan



This premium was selected with great care, and is one of the prettiest, most artistic, and useful lamps I have ever given away. The decorations are hand painted and are Venetian in design.

This set consists of seven pieces—one large, full size water bottle and six large tumblers, made of genuine fire polished, rock crystal glass, by one of the largest glass manufacturers in the country.



This is a genuine Kerek rug of oriental pattern and one of the prettiest rugs for connecting parlors or parlors and dining room that you can imagine.

Everybody Gets a Premium That Tries

You can't know what a wonderful offer this is until you get my letter of explanation and pictures. So I want you to mail in coupon today with your name and address, then if you *only make a slight effort,* I'll repay you handsomely. I will give you one or more premiums just for *being earnest* and making an *honest effort.*

You Enter Into No Obligation You take NO RISK. I send the pictures to you free of all charge. PLEASE DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY. They are as free as the air you breathe. What a quarter of a million women can do—you can do—do it now. It doesn't make any difference where you live, these premiums are yours practically for the asking. Remember, you are guaranteed one or more useful premiums just for starting on our plan, just for making an *"honest effort."*

Sign the Coupon — That's All You Need To Do. Send it to me and I'll send a confidential letter explaining fully my whole sensational proposition.

Free Premium Coupon
Geo. H. Currier,
Dept. 101 Rand McNally Bldg., Chicago
Dear Sir—Send me your 24 Gold Illuminated text large size Art Pictures to distribute free with your year's reading plan. I will also be entitled to your "honest effort" premiums just for trying. This will entitle me to the Dinner Set, Water Set, Lace Curtains, Night Lamp and Rug—ALL FREE.
Name ....
Address ....
Date ....

GEO. H. CURRIER, Dept. 101, Rand McNally Bldg., Chicago

The PEACE PAGE.

The Little Black Dog

He was just a little black dog, very woolly, very waggy and full of affection. He looked as though he had a perpetual cold in his head and the affection seemed almost drowned in the tears in his pathetic brown eyes. He snuffled as a child snuffles in its sleep, remembering the bedtime whipping. It was never loud, but it was always persistent. The only time he ceased snuffling was when he could bury his head in someone's consoling hand. He seemed possessed with the sadness and hopelessness of his lot.

He was a very ordinary little black dog. Most dogs have some start in life. The only start he had been given was a stern order to "Get out!" which had driven him sniffling and whining from his mother, whom he remembered as a placid little dog, whining and snuffling as he had learned to do. She had never done much to help him, but at least it had been a comfort to have company, so that they could whine and snivel together.

Buffeted by every storm during his short existence he had developed a sort of philosophical turn of mind. So he sat down on a wide, white, newly-washed doorstep, whining and philosophizing in the thin winter sunshine. Presently a window opened upstairs and a very crabbed voice screamed, "Dirty little brute, go away, get out!" He had no illusions. He was sure that the voice was intended for him; but he continued to sit and snuffle on the front porch and to wonder why old ladies with ugly voices should want to drive him down into the snow again, where his feet ached with the cold, and where, somehow, the sun did not seem to shine so warmly. Something very tangible recalled him to himself. It was a piece of brick aimed at him. It struck him on one small paw that ached and stung with the blow. He lifted it, considered the window from which the missile had come, and the head framed therein. But he continued to sit quite still, only he growled. Then the big and imposing front door opened. There was a very poor and ugly little girl that came out with stooped shoulders and tired, scarred little face. She held a broomstick firmly in her two knotted and gnarled hands and she glanced at him fiercely. "Get out of here, dirty little beast!" she cried at him. The voice was meant to be ugly, but the dog's keen ears heard the tiredness in it that was too great to ever be rested. So he did not move. He sat and looked at her.

A very passion of impotent rage gathered in her face and she struck at him with the broom. It fell with all its weight on him, and within he heard something snap and crack and a great pain that shut everything else out of his world. He had no thought that she would strike him. He had trusted her and she had hurt him. He rolled off the steps and lay still at the bottom. He did not care if she struck him again. He might as well die there as try to crawl away with the pain that came with every movement. He no longer snuffled or whined. His whole mind absorbed itself in its pain. He could think of nothing else. He did not hate her. Somehow he knew that something dreadful inside of her had driven her to strike him. She was of his sort. She belonged with the people who whined and snuffled. Only all the heart had been dried up inside her and she couldn't whine any more. She was sullen and ugly. He was in her way and she had struck him. He heard the door close, as from a great distance. Then he forgot it.

There were long hours of sunshine that passed and he only knew that it was very long and that he was very cold and that something within him ached and would not rest. By and by it was dark. Then he grew colder. The little sore paw was almost stiff, and the pain inside of him was worse. Now he was beginning to hate the girl who had struck him. He was only a dog after all, and he couldn't be expected to forgive everything. Suddenly, two little arms closed around him. They hurt but at least they were warm. He put out a little pink tongue and licked feebly at the hands. He heard a little sob, a real little whine. "Oh little dog, I didn't mean to hurt you! I didn't mean to hurt you! I don't know why I struck you. Only I just hated every thing for a minute. Everybody has always hated me. They've struck me so much that I just wanted to strike something myself. And you were little and you couldn't fight back and you didn't look as if anyone cared about you and so I hit you. And now I think you're going to die.'"

The little dog licked her fingers again happily. He didn't really know what it meant to die. But she seemed to feel sorry for him and that helped some. She put her tear-wet face down on his head; "I've brought you something to eat," she told him. "She beat me because I took it and she won't let me come back and I haven't got any place to go, but at least I won't see your poor brown eyes every place I go and every time I shut my eyes. We'll just stay out in the snow together."

She put down the bits of meat before him. He didn't want them but because she seemed to want him to eat them he made a brave attempt to, but the little whining throat would not swallow any more. Then he tried to whine, but the whine seemed quite gone. However, he could still snuffle. And he did, cuddling his head down in her hand. The pain made him very sleepy, but her arms were warm and he was no longer afraid to sleep. So he drowsed off. Sometime during the night he woke. Her arms were getting a little cold around him. He felt very cold, too. But she was still whining a little in her sleep. He licked her hands. Then he went to sleep. Once more he woke up. But this time he did not feel so very cold. He was still in her arms, but some way she seemed standing in front of him. And while he knew he was lying still in her arms yet he saw himself before her, standing on three paws, wagging his tail. And he heard her say, and the face of her was not scarred nor unhappy any longer: "Little dog, I am sorry I struck you. Will you forgive me? And will you stay with me for always now?" And somehow he felt as though he could speak to her and she would understand. And he said to her: "I forgive you. I love you and I want to be your dog, always."

And then he went to sleep again. And in the morning, oh, very early, they found them.—H. R. R.

Our Correspondents

The joy-bells will ring for you, some day, Maude Daniel of Virginia, and they will be all the sweeter to you because of the empty years of silence.

"I come from Bonnie Scotland and I have only been in America about a year and a half. I have only one fault to find with The Blade and that is that it is too small; but as the Scotch would say, 'Guid gear gangs into wee bulk,'" writes Scotch Laddie. Write us something about your home, won't you, or how America seems to you?

We do not use original sermonettes or poems on the Peace Page, A. Newman, and while we feel sure that we should enjoy reading your contribution very much, we are unable to publish it. Thank you for the thought, however.

This is just everybody's page, Henrietta Nelson, and whenever any of us have a feeling in our hearts that we would like to say something to all the Peace Page friends scattered around this big United States all we have to do is just sit down and write about it. It is the page for children and for grown-ups alike. Write us just as often as you want to.

"I find it always pays to do things just as I come to them, and look for the sunshine no matter how cloudy the weather," writes Country Jayhawker. Her hobby she declares to be a love of chickens. Tell us something about them, won't you? Also she has a hint for the help of the housekeepers. "Make pies for the school children in tin saucer-pans and they will exactly fit the lunch boxes."

A Shrine for Many Pilgrims

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, QUEBEC.

—From Historic Buildings of America—Dodd, Mead & Co.

The chapel of St. Anne De Beaupre, which is located in Quebec, Canada, is a shrine that has become famous throughout America. Numerous miracles are said to have occurred there, and great numbers of pilgrims yearly come to use the water in the fountain at the entrance to the church. The building has had many magnificent gifts made to it by the devout and grateful pilgrims, and the walls are covered with crutches, hearts of gold and silver, and the like, each one telling of a belief in some cure obtained or some petition heard. It is a long to be remembered place to anyone who has made a trip to the wonderful little church.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

POSSIBILITIES OF FUTURE

Dear Friends—I have been a silent, though not an unappreciative reader of the letters contained in The Blade for some time. Buckeye Friend, I greatly enjoyed your letter. You certainly have ideals worth striving for and if you always try to live up to the standards you have set for yourself your life cannot help being beautiful and useful. That letter started me to thinking over the placing of our standards. I think we often put them too low. It is the striving after higher things that causes us to grow stronger. So many seem to be satisfied to just drift along with the tide, letting it bear them where it will, perfectly content so long as it is beneath shady trees and by pleasant banks. They grow too indolent to see and make an effort to grasp opportunities that are passing them by so rapidly and soon they will find themselves drifting into port empty-handed. How blind we are at best to our opportunities for doing good. How easy to look back and see those we have missed scattered all along the way. But take no more than a mere glance backward, for those opportunities are past and lost, and the future looms up full of golden possibilities. Let us, then, go forward, happy in the thought that we may, if we heed the lesson, use our past mistakes as stepping stones to future successes. I am a country girl and love the hills and valleys, though for the past few years I have spent a good deal of time in the towns and cities, as I am a "business woman" and keep a trap set for the wary eagle, baiting it sometimes with the "rod of the school ma'am" and sometimes with the stenographer's pen. I hardly know which work I like better and have found roses in both paths. Of course the thorns are there also, but I try to pluck my fragrant roses from the midst of the bristling thorns and forget they ever had so sharp a setting.—Oriole, W. Va.

A STUDY OF WORLD PEACE

Fellow Readers of the Peace Page—The most of us are real believers in the coming of a day of world-wide peace. We expect a time when war will be entirely a thing of the past. Our reasons for our belief are many and among them are the following. Peace associations are working for disarmament; millions of dollars have been given to promote good will among nations; people are learning to practice the golden-rule; education is making us see the folly of war; available war funds are not forthcoming to would-be combatants. These are some of the facts which give ground for our hopes. However, there is a stronger reason for our thinking that civilized men have about ceased their wholesale slaughter of each other. It is the change which human nature has undergone since men became wrapped up in industry. Three centuries ago thirty million people of Germany were on the threshold of the terrible 30 years' war. They were divided into two classes, the peasants and the noblemen. The peasants had had most of the bad things of life, hunger, weariness, poor clothes and no self-respect, for that had been driven out of them by the abuses given them. The noblemen had an abundant share of this world's goods. The average wealth per person was very small and the systems and tools of industry were almost unknown. Drainage and irrigation systems were almost unknown, good roads and factories, trading establishments, mills and all farm machinery were but little better known. The people worked but they worked without capital. Their numbers were so great and their wealth so small that there was no time or money for an education for improvement. Scheming politicians found little trouble in plunging these poor people into a war, the events of which would not bear relating today. Germany's people now are working in factories, stores, schools, farms or upon the railroads. If they should stop work great sums of money would be lost and a war would damage much of their property. Love of money here is the root of much good in that it makes the Kaiser's appeals for preparation for war fall upon deaf ears. And what is true of Germany is true of other nations. Modern capitalistic industry is changing human nature so that war will be made impossible. There are many other factors that are helping to bring about world peace, but the economic one is most potent. It would please me greatly to hear what other readers have to say about the forces that are working for world peace.—North Country Farmer, N. Y.

GIRL OF SEVENTY-SIX

I am rather a young girl of only 76 years and I want to say just a few words to the readers of The Blade. I have read the paper for over 50 years and I read it now with as much interest as in years past, especially the letters and poems, for I find among the poems in the corner many songs that I used to sing when a girl at home, over 60 years ago. My life has been spent mostly in northwestern Ohio and I have no fault to find with our good old state.—Mrs. Roby Bigelow, Ohio.

BACK TO THE SOIL

Dear M. G. R.'s—I love nature. When I say that, I have given my whole creed of existence, and I have told the beginning and the end of my existence. I see beauty and cheerfulness in everything. I live up in the mountains where the air is pure and sweet, without the taint of black smoke that pours from factory chimneys, where the brooks and streams all ripple over white pebbles and where every hour is filled full of the songs of birds in the big trees. Every hour has its concert, given by the singers who sing for the sheer love of singing and not for a few thousands an evening. When the snow covers the ground then I take my dog and go out looking for rabbits. Then there is the big fire by which we sit and listen to the older people, who lived in other days and other ways, tell their experiences, the fights with the Indians and all the rest that sounds like fiction to us of today. In summer there are long strolls in the woods among the wild flowers, where we can see the kingbirds and the bluejays building their nests and hooking the silverside minnows out of the streams. It's the only life for a man with anything that is natural in his soul. The cry, "back to the farm" was good, but I have another to offer and that is, "back to the soil," whether it is farm or mountainside. Men draw their strength from the soil.—William D. Hawell, Virginia.

NOTES.

Alice of New York: We would be very glad of photographs of the places you mentioned. Your letter will be published later.

Will Aunt Bess McHenry, of Texas, please send her address to the editor of the Peace Page?

We thank Gladys of Charlevoix, who sent us the lovely card, for the kindly thought of us.

We are glad that you are so well pleased with the Poet's Corner, Mrs. Annie Kenendy, of New York.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

A PLEA FOR FAIRNESS

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—I live on a farm with my parents among the West Virginia hills. This term sounds enchanting to those who view it from a distance, but to the real actor in the drama the enchantment is lacking and in its place is the never-ending toil that occupies the farmer's time during the working hours of the day. At the present time, when all over the country the high cost of living is under consideration and much of the blame is heaped upon the farmer, it would be a long step toward justice if an effectual effort were made to consummate an arrangement whereby the products of the farm would reach the consumer with only a reasonable per cent added to the farm price to pay for handling. Will the government ever adopt this method of dealing with the high cost of living? When it does, the farmers will be better paid and the high cost of living will be greatly reduced.—Wattie Ayers, West Virginia.

A HELPFUL LETTER

Here are a few tried and true hints from a shut-in old lady for the help of her sisters. Tie some charcoal in a white cloth and put it in the kettle when boiling cabbage. No odor will arise. Here is another: When baking crusts for lemon pies try filling them with flour. They will not puff up. Then put the browned flour away for use in making gravies. Save your discarded phonograph needles. They are fine for cleaning vinegar cruets and medicine bottles. Sad Heart of West Virginia must not despair, for every cloud has its silver lining. When you feel you are so deeply hurt, try and think of someone worse off than yourself. Imagine yourself sitting in a chair all your life, never leaving your home, not even stepping on the ground which you love so well. Wouldn't that be harder to bear? Cheer up; life is too short and sweet to mope and pine. —A Shut-In from California.

A DEAF AND DUMB MAN

Dear Readers—I would like to join you if I may. I love all the letters, but especially those from the mountains. We have no mountains in our state and I am hungry for the sight of one. Can't we have more mountain letters? I have a favor to ask of the readers. My husband and I have a deaf and dumb man with us that comes from the mountains. He cannot read or write and does not know the deaf and dumb language. He talks entirely by motion. He wants to go home, but does not know how. I think he is probably about 25 years old, has black hair and blue eyes and he has been with us for five years. He works with my husband in the lumber yard. If any of the readers know anything of his past, or about his home I would greatly appreciate a word from them. He goes by the name of Bill Lee. That is what we understand from him. We should be very thankful for any word of any one who knows him.—Katie White, N. C.

Molasses Cookies.

One and one-half cups white sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of shortening (butter or fat of some sort), one cup of boiling water, one teaspoon of ginger and one teaspoon of soda.—M. G. Hackett.

Raisin Cake.

One cup of sugar, one egg, one-half cup of either butter or lard, one cup of sour milk, one cup of chopped raisins, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, and two cups of flour.—M. G. H.

POETS' CORNER

THE OLD FOUNTAIN

Author Unknown.

By Samaria's wayside well
Once a blessed message fell
On a woman's thirsty soul, long ago;
And to eyes that long were sealed,
Was the glorious light revealed,
Through a fountain that was opened, long ago.

CHORUS.
There's a fountain opened, long ago,
For the healing of the nations is its flow;
Along the line of ages,
The prophets and the sages
Caught the singing of its waters long ago.

And a little captive maid,
By a leper undismayed,
Told to him a simple story, long ago;
That the stream where he might bathe
Had alone the power to save,
Through his trust in that old fountain, long ago.

And a woman in a crowd,
Without word or cry aloud
Just stooped down and touched his garments, long ago;
As her urgent soul appealed
So her sinful soul was healed,
In that fountain that was opened, long ago.

As the eunuch tried to read,
Philip taught him of his need,
And baptized him in the stream, long ago;
As the outward seal and sign
Of an inward work divine,
That was wrought through that old fountain, long ago.

Oh, thou fountain, deep and wide,
Flowing from the wounded side
That was pierced for our redemption, long ago,
In thy ever-cleansing wave
There is found all power to save
'Tis the power that healed the nations, long ago.

I'M LONELY SINCE MY MOTHER DIED

Author Unknown.

I'm lonely since my mother died
Though friends and kindred gather near,
I cannot check the rising sigh
Or stay the silent, heart-felt tear,
Of earthly friends she was the best,
My erring youthful steps to guide,
Oh do not smile because I weep
I'm lonely since my mother died.

CHORUS.
I'm lonely since my mother died
Though friends and kindred gather near
I cannot check the rising tide
Or stay the silent, heart-felt tear.

You may not deem it brave or strong
To let these tears so often flow,
But those who've lost a mother's love
Can tell the pain of my sad woe,
Could I but call her back again
And kneel once more down by her side,
I'd love her better than before.
I'm lonely since my mother died.

Oh, you who have a mother dear
Let not a word or act give pain;
But cherish, love her with your life
You ne'er can have her like again,
Then when she's called from you away
Across death's dark and troubled tide,
In pain with me you need not say,
I'm lonely since my mother died.

WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG, MAGGIE

I wandered today to the hill, Maggie,
To watch the scenes below;
The creek and the old mill, Maggie,
As we used to long ago.
The green grove is gone from the hill, Maggie,
Where first the daisies sprung;
The creaking old mill is still, Maggie,
Since you and I were young.

Chorus.
And now we are aged and gray, Maggie,
And the trials of life are nearly done.
Let us sing of the days that are gone, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

A city so silent and lone, Maggie,
Where the young and the gay and the best,
In polished white mansions of stone, Maggie,
Have each found a place of rest,
Is built where the birds used to play, Maggie,
And join in the songs that were sung,
For we sang as gay as they, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

They say I am feeble with age, Maggie,
My steps are less sprightly than then,
My face is a well-written page, Maggie,
But time alone was the pen.
They say we are aged and gray, Maggie,
As spray by the white breakers flung,
But to me you're as fair as you were, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

GOING DOWN TO THE GRAVE

Author Unknown.

Going down to the grave in the darkness of night,
With no beam of love from the Father of light;
Life's sunshine extinguished, a faltering slave,
A stranger to God, going down to the grave.

Chorus.
Oh, turn to thy God,
Who ruleth on high,
Come trust in His word
And thou shalt not die.

Going down to the grave with no hope in thy heart,
That thy God will receive thee, all guilt as thou art;
No Savior's sweet promise, no power to save,
In darkness and doubt going down to the grave.

Thy hours of gay pleasure will soon all be o'er;
A dark gulf awaits thee and the mad waters roar,
Too late wilt thou call on the Mighty to save,
For thy prayer will be lost in eternity's grave.

POEMS REQUESTED

Oh, Love That Will Not Let Me Go, a song written by a blind Scottish preacher, is desired by a reader.

"Jesus, who reigns above the sky and keeps the world in awe," is the first line of a hymn that is wanted.

A song beginning, "I hear the low wind sweeping through every bush and tree," is wanted.

Releasing Energies

When your energies flag, look around, for something to arouse interest and enthusiasm. Take up a new study. Become a socialist if you feel inclined. It is better than to wither up and be nothing. Visit your friends. Use your will to break those habits of thinking which bind your energies to a narrow expression. Says Prof. James: "There seems no doubt that we are each and all of us to some extent the victims of habit-neurosis. We live subject to arrest by degrees of fatigue which we have come only from habit to obey. Most of us may learn to put the barrier farther off, and to live in perfect comfort on much higher levels of power."

The habit of fatigue and attendant invalidism follows few interests and narrow thinking which locks up the energies. Fresh interests and the use of the will in constantly pushing out into new fields of activity will help one sane, healthy and happy.

The power of unlock energies lies in the idea. It is ideas which release energy. Therefore, whatever stimulates ideas, or brings forth new ideas helps to keep you from becoming a chronic victim of habit-neurosis. But to be fully effective as releasers of energy ideas must be carried into action. Otherwise they are like the blossom that is never fertilized. They bear no fruit. They do not fulfil their purpose. They are not complete. The man who thinks and seldom does is incomplete and unbalanced. His physical energies are locked up by his mental bias. The hands should be trained early in life to carry into action the ideas of the brain. We gain power by doing things. By thinking and dreaming alone we lose power, or the consciousness of power because our life is incomplete, one sided, unbalanced. The value of our ideas, after all is said and done, lie in their utility.—William E. Towne in March Nautilus.

A WORD OF HELP

We have taken The Blade for several years and I always turn to the Peace Page first and enjoy the many helpful letters. The thought that helps me most when things are not running so smoothly, is: "This, too, will pass away," and I think a good motto is, "Hope for the best, prepare for the worst, and take what comes."

A Paragraph or Two

The greatest trouble may come when somebody conceals a dictagraph in the room where the Ladies' Aid Society holds its meetings.

The story is told of a woman who won in a debate against a man, recently. That man is our idea of a perfect gentleman.

Members of the Kansas City Woman's Dining Club have voted 98 to 2 that Martha Washington did not have a better time than they are having. Perhaps not; it is probable that George kept Martha waiting at meal time, just as men do now.

"New York suffragists are reported to be throwing away their corsets." Probably this is equivalent to casting their hats into the ring.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says the boy of today hasn't an adequate foundation. Save us! This looks like an appeal for an old-fashioned foundation.

A Spokane pastor does his wife's washing and ironing, gets the benefit of the exercise and probably preaches better sermons.

If worrying reduces fat, as one doctor says, no wonder that some wives are always poor.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I wont wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 603 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Cure

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home. Saves You $2.

This recipe makes a pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for $2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pine is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in gauiacol and all the other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

Member for Dishwashers Club.

Dear Blade—I was born in Illinois and lived there for three years, then we came to Ohio and lived there for eleven years. My father has now taken up a homestead in Florida, and I have been here for five months, so you may see for yourselves how old I am. I like the sunny south better than the other states in which we lived. I like to go out and gather flowers among the pines in the sunshine. It is just wonderful here, sometimes, it is so beautiful. My father is 66 years old, and was a soldier in the Civil War. He was in Company B, of the 91st O. V. I. My hobby is cooking washing dishes and helping my mother with the work. Don't I belong to your order of dishwashers? We live about 25 miles from a railroad, but we have a postoffice a mile and a half away.—Lizzie C. Shenefield, Fla.

From Arkansas.

Dear Blade Boys' and Girls—I am going to try to tell you about the country here in Arkansas. We moved from Clinton, Mo., in May, 1911, to Harrison, which is where we now live. Harrison is about 2,000 feet above sea level and is surrounded by mountains. The highest mountain is the Gaither. It is southwest of town, 2,600 feet above sea level and ten miles from Harrison. The mountains on the west are called the Sulphur mountains, and on the north the Pilot Knob, because there is a little knob on the highest point. A bit farther north of this mountain there is another in which there is only one place where a man can go on foot. The people go to a mountain called Boston to hunt. There are all kinds of animals to shoot out there. The springs are wonderful and there are ever so many of them. I will name the five best known ones: Wilson South, Wilson North, Meager, Diamond and Bellfounte. There is a creek here called Crooked creek and you can't go to town without crossing it. It certainly is crooked. There are also many dry creeks which only have water in them when it rains. The rain comes down from the mountains and lots of times the creeks overflow with water in town when it hasn't rained here at all. —Elmer Hammerschmidt, Ark.

BLADE READER'S BROTHER, BABY HALL, OF W. VA.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Erwin Rodgers of Oregon—"I don't think boys were cut out to wash dishes. The only time I do it is when my father and I have to "batch" it. I tend two acres of strawberries, and I like that kind of work better." Right you are, Erwin, but it's not a bad thing to know how to wash the dishes, for it's every boy's duty to help his mother whether he is cut out for it or not.

Delto Rhodes, a little girl who will have a birthday on March 31, would like some of the readers of The Blade to send her postals at that time. Her address is Ryan, W. Va.

Fern Case of Kansas—"I saw the picture of the waste basket in one of the late issues of The Blade, and I don't think I would be afraid of him. He is a jolly old man." Let's all think that.

Thelma Coyphers writes to say that her sister Gladys, who is seven years old on the 19th of this month, would like a shower of postals, and the address is Arches, W. Va.

F. R. V. V.—Write us a really and truly letter some day. We like long letters.

Lelah Lawton of Indiana—Send us a picture of "Tabby with the little eye and crooked ear and Toodles with the white ring around the neck."

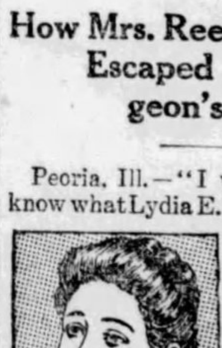
L. E., of West Virginia, has five lessons to get in her school. How many lessons have some of the other Blade boys and girls?

Willie Howell of Tennessee—Come again, even if you don't see your letter in print. Some day you will write one that you will see in the paper.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

How Mrs. Reed of Peoria, Ill., Escaped The Surgeon's Knife.

Peoria, Ill.—"I wish to let every one know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For two years I suffered. The doctor said I had a tumor and the only remedy was the surgeon's knife. My mother bought me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am a well and healthy woman. For months I suffered from inflammation, and your Sanative Wash relieved me. I am glad to tell anyone what your medicines have done for me. You can use my testimonial in any way you wish, and I will be glad to answer letters."—Mrs. CHRISTINA REED, 105 Mound St., Peoria, Ill.



Mrs. Lynch Also Avoided Operation.

Jessup, Pa.—"After the birth of my fourth child, I had severe organic inflammation. I would have such terrible pains that it did not seem as though I could stand it. This kept up for three long months, until two doctors decided that an operation was needed.

"Then one of my friends recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and after taking it for two months I was a well woman."—Mrs. JOSEPH A. LYNCH, Jessup, Pa.

Women who suffer from female ills should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of the most successful remedies the world has ever known, before submitting to a surgical operation.

Play the Piano In One Hour

Without Lessons or Knowledge of Music You Can Play the Piano or Organ in One Hour.

Wonderful New System That Even A Child Can Use.

FREE TRIAL.

She Doesn't Know One Note From Another, But Plays Like a Music Master.

Impossible, you say? Let us prove it at our expense. We will teach you to play the piano or organ and will not ask one cent until you can play.

A musical genius from Chicago has just invented a wonderful system whereby anyone can learn to play the Piano or Organ in one hour. With this new method you don't have to know one note from another, yet in an hour of practice you can be playing the popular music with all the fingers of both hands and playing it well.

The invention is so simple that even a child can now master music without costly instruction. Anyone can have this new method on a free trial merely by asking. Simply write, saying, "Send me the Easy Form Music Method—as announced in Toledo Weekly Blade.

The complete system together with 100 pieces of music will then be sent to you Free, all charges prepaid and absolutely not one cent to pay.

You keep it seven days to thoroughly prove it is all that is claimed for it, then if you are satisfied, send us $1.50 and one dollar a month until $6.50 in all is paid. If you are not delighted with it, send it back in seven days and you will have risked nothing and will be under no obligations to us.

Be sure to state number of white keys on your piano or organ, also postoffice and express office. Address Easy Method Music Company, 2813 Clarkson Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Adler Plan Wipes Out The Middleman

All Records Broken In Most Stupendous Nation-wide Sale of Organs Ever Known—Competition Entirely Swept Away By My Direct-From-Factory, Free-Home-Trial Selling Plan. It Will Pay You To Read Every Word Below!

An *Adler Organ* in your home will be a never failing source of pleasure, refinement, education and culture, making home the most attractive place on earth, paying for itself over and over again by bringing into your home life that which money can not buy—happiness and contentment.

Its value cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Think what a satisfaction it will be to listen to its sweet music—what pleasure to sing to its accompaniment the songs we love with the ones we love best.

I firmly believe that if there were an *Adler Organ* in every home in America we would be better business men, better working men, better farmers, better citizens because of the elevating power of music, and because I wanted to make it possible for every family to know the delights of music, I have originated the wonderful *Adler* plan of selling organs which has made the "*Adler*" a household word; more than 75,000 of these famous organs are now in the homes of the people. The time has arrived—*this very day*—for you to send for my Wonderful Free Organ Catalog. Learn how you can have the World's Best Organ—winner of highest prize at St. Louis World's Fair—sent to your home for 30 Days Trial without paying a cent.

So easy, too, to buy an "*Adler*"! Just send for my Catalog. Select the Adler Organ you like best. I will ship it at once. *Have it a month free.* Send no money until you decide to buy. Then, if you decide to keep it, after thorough examination, pay me at your convenience in small amounts. I charge no interest. I will do even more than that. If, at the end of a year, the "*Adler*" fails to make good on every point I claim for it, I will refund every dollar you have paid. And more: I will give you the longest and strongest guarantee ever made on an organ—*for 50 full years.* You see how easy it is to own the finest organ made.

I can and will save you $48.75 because I sell direct from the $500,000 *Adler* Organ Factory (greatest in existence) at lowest wholesale factory prices. The *Adler Plan* thoroughly wrecks all retail organ prices, absolutely sponging out *all* "in between" extra middlemen's profits you pay on other organs.

Mail Coupon! You can't afford to buy any organ until you see my plan to save you $48.75. So write for my Organ Book right now; FREE! The Coupon or a Postal will bring it.

CYRUS L. ADLER, President,
Adler Manufacturing Co. Louisville, Ky.

CYRUS L. ADLER, Pres't., Adler M'f'g. Co.,
3189 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
Send me my copy of the Wonderful Free Illustrated Adler Organ Book.

NAME..............................

ADDRESS..............................

CURED ECZEMA ON HANDS

Eight years ago I got eczema all over my hands. My fingers fairly bled and it itched until it almost drove me frantic. The eruption began with itching under the skin. It spread fast from between the fingers around the nails and all over the whole hands. I got a pair of rubber gloves in order to wash dishes. Then it spread all over the left side of my chest. A fine doctor treated the trouble two weeks, but did me no good. I worked night and day. Then I decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, but without much hope as I had gone so long. There was a marked change the second day, and so on until I was entirely cured. The Cuticura Soap we have always kept in our home, and we decided after that lesson that it is a cheap soap in price and the very best in quality. My husband will use no other soap for his shaving mug." (Signed) Mrs. G. Selby, Redondo Beach, Cal., Jan. 15, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are for sale throughout the world, but to those who have suffered much, lost hope and without faith in any treatment, a liberal sample of each together with 32-p. booklet on the skin and scalp will be mailed free, on application. Address "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston.

AGENTS $3 a Day

NEW PATENTED LOCKSTITCH AWL

Sews Shoes, Harness, Buggy Tops, Canvas, Grain Bags, Anything. Sells at sight. Astonishing low price to agents. Big profits. To show it means a sale. We want a few live hustlers in each county. Splendid opportunity to make big money. No experience needed. Write quick—for terms. A postal will do. Send no money. MATHEWS, 6078 Wayne Street, DAYTON, OHIO

PERSIANS IN AWFUL FAMINE FORCED TO EAT EACH OTHER

Washington, Feb. 29.—Startling allegations of cannibalism among starving Persians are contained in letters from Teheran to the Persian-American Education Society here to Dr. Susan I. Moody, formerly of Chicago. She declares fathers are eating their children and children are eating each other in northwestern Persia, in the vicinity of Hamadan, where famine has followed the sacking 25 towns and villages by the rebel troops of Salar Ed Dowleh, brother of the deposed shah.

Forty thousand people are starving, it is declared, and the society has started a relief fund. The American National Red Cross also will be asked for assistance.

Until new crops have been grown and harvested there will be no opportunity for the homeless people to help themselves. The people of Teheran, Dr. Moody says, have been raising money to relieve the stress and have forwarded $5,500 to buy food.

Salar Ed Dowleh, who led the rebels, has been placed in official position as governor at Tabriz in the Russian sphere of influence in northern Persia. Recently the Persian government signified its willingness to grant him about $11,000 a year and restore to him the $80,000 confiscated by order of W. Morgan Shuster, while he was treasurer general of Persia. This was conditioned on his living abroad.

MORGAN TREASURES COMING

First Consignment, $700,000 Worth, Is Being Unpacked.

New York, Feb. 29.—The first consignment of J. P. Morgan's European art treasures is being unpacked today in the storage rooms of the Metropolitan Museum. It arrived on Saturday on the liner Celtic, and was appraised at $700,000. Almost every incoming liner from now on will bring a parcel of the treasures, the total value of which is placed at more than $50,000,000.

As all the customs requirements in relation to the present consignment are fulfilled abroad under the inspection of appraiser Nathan, who went to Europe for the purpose, there are only the formalities to observe at this port. The Morgan collections will not be shown to the public for at least a year, or until the completion of the new north wing of the museum.

The first of the arrivals here are from the enamels and ivories, heretofore kept in the South Kensington Museum in London.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5478—Misses' Tailor Made Dress.

One of the fashionable one-piece dresses. It is and will be becoming to the majority of figures. The dress is made to close at the front and the skirt consists of four gores. A style suitable for all mannish tailor fabrics and also for serge, cheviot and wash materials.

The pattern 5478 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 5⅛ yards of 36 inch material with 1⅛ yards of 37 in. contrasting goods.

5648—Misses' Empire Dress.

The bodice of this dress closes at one side and has no trimming except the roll collar at the neck. The skirt is made with four gores and fastens at one side on a line with the waist closing.

The pattern 5648 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4 yds. of 44 inch material.

5406—Ladies' Dress.

The one piece dress is the garment of the hour. This model has a four gore skirt, panel effect in front and back, and both waist and skirt close in front. The style is suitable for cashmere, fine twill serge, light weight silk and the like.

The pattern 5406 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 44 inch material.

5628—Girls' Dress.

There is no daintier novelty than this little frock. The seamless shoulder is used and the closing is placed in the center of the back, while the front has an inserted box pleat. The pretty collar is short in front but very deep in the back. The skirt is pleated with a panel in the center of the front.

Plain or striped materials are suitable for this dress.

The pattern 5628 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2⅜ yards of 44 inch material.

2882—Practical Apron.

This apron can be made with high neck with rolling collar or low neck in either square or round outlines.

For making this kind of apron the checked ginghams will give best results.

The pattern 2882 is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 7¼ yards of 27 in. material.

5662—Misses' and Small Women's Dress.

This dress, which is suitable for misses and small women, is made with body and upper part of sleeves in one, in simple kimono style, the skirt being a four-gored model. The garments closes down the center of the front.

The design is suitable for any of the favorite wash materials.

The pattern 5662 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 6 yards of 24 inch material.

5247—Ladies' Eight-Gored Skirt.

This skirt may be made with normal or empire waistline, and in round or instep length. The closing is placed at the left of the panel which forms the front of the skirt. There is a similar panel in the back and the closing may be made at one side if it as preferred.

The pattern 5247 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 44 inch material.

5623—Ladies' and Misses' Night Gown.

In this night gown we have a plain model with a straight yoke across both front and back. The skirt is attached along the lower edge. The neck is finished with a small turnover collar and the bishop sleeves end in a cuff.

The pattern 5623 is cut in sizes 30 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 36 inch material.

3117—Boys' Shirt Waist.

The fronts of this waist are perfectly plain and straight and the back is gathered into a shaped band. The lower edge may have a casing for a tape or an elastic band to hold the shirt in around the waist or it may be left loose and tucked into the trousers.

The pattern 3117 is cut in sizes 4 to 16 years. Medium size requires 2 yds. of 36 inch material.

5677—Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt.

This model serves a double purpose from the fact that one or both panels may be used, or both may be omitted. The waistline may be high or the regulation.

It can be made of any of the woolen goods.

The pattern 5677 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 44 inch material.

5609—Ladies' Dress.

The Empire style is now firmly established and the one-sided trimming for waists has also become a fashion.

This dress has a sleeve set in without fulness and a 3-piece skirt attached to the short waisted bodice. The flounce is applied to produce the double effect and may be omitted if desired.

The pattern 5609 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yds. of 44 inch material with 2¼ yards of 36 in. facing.

5194—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

The illustration shows a utility garment. There are a few tucks grouped at the shoulders in front and similar tucks, but of full length, in back. The high neck is finished with a small turnover collar and the closing in front is cut in ornamental points.

The pattern 5194 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yds of 36 in. material.

MILLION MINERS QUIT IN ENGLAND

Workmen Lay Down Tools as Reconciliation Efforts of Government Fail.

London, Feb. 29.—Upward of three-quarters of a million coal miners had laid down their tools and gone on strike by 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the day shift in the mines ended. The army of striking colliers swelled hourly throughout the morning, when it became known that no settlement had been reached.

A number of meetings of railroad employes passed resolutions pledging themselves to abstain from handling troop trains and coal produced by non-unionists.

Before night falls, unless some unexpected change comes over the situation, over a million men and boys now employed in the mines will be idle and tens of thousands in other trades will be forced into a similar condition.

Each Blames Other.

The delegates of the miners were approached early this morning by Sir George Asquith with some of his colleagues of the Board of Trade and also several labor members of the house of commons, with a view of finding some way out of the crisis. At the same time the coal owners gathered again at the foreign office, where they conferred with Premier Asquith and several members of the cabinet.

Both sides are now blaming each other for the failure of the negotiations. The miners say that the coal owners did not show a conciliatory attitude, while the owners insist that the miners were determined to strike, no matter what terms were offered.

It is understood that the government has drafted a minimum wage bill, with safeguards for the owners, and is ready to rush it through parliament in case of necessity.

King Takes a Hand.

King George himself last night took a hand in the situation, Premier Asquith having an audience of the king at Buckingham palace. After this audience the government acknowledged its failure to settle the dispute.

Contrary to the rule of secrecy and silence heretofore rigidly observed during the negotiations, an official statement was issued regarding the proposals submitted by the prime minister to the representatives of the owners and miners.

This statement revealed that, not only had the government failed to stave off the strike, but that the situation was graver than had been supposed. It had been thought that the greatest hostility to miners' demand for more pay would arise from the Welsh mine owners, and public opinion was veering in favor of the miners, who, it was thought, would be satisfied with the concession of the principle of a minimum wage, leaving the adjustment of details to subsequent arbitration or negotiation. It is now seen that the miners themselves are placing the greatest obstacle in the way of a peaceful solution by insisting upon their own interpretation of the terms of the minimum wage. It is this aspect of the situation which renders the outlook hopeless.

The official statement issued by the prime minister begins by declaring that the government is satisfied that there are cases in which underground workers are not able to earn a reasonable minimum wage. The government is further satisfied that the power to earn such wage should be secured by arrangements suitable to the special circumstances in each district, adequate safeguards being provided to protect employers against abuse. The government is prepared to confer with the parties concerned as to the best method of giving practical effect to these conclusions by means of district conferences, a representative appointed by the government being present in event of failure to arrive at a settlement within a reasonable time and representatives appointed by the government to decide jointly any outstanding points.

CORPSES IN STREETS

Business Is Demoralized in Tien Tsin.

Tien Tsin, March 4.—Although the foreign troops stationed here were not able to patrol the city, there was today no looting or incendiarism.

A feeling of restlessness, however, prevails, and all trade is at a standstill. Such stores as were not looted last night are keeping up their shutters.

The pawnshops have been hitherto the principal sufferers from the outbreak, scarcely one escaping the attention of the looters.

Ruin is to be seen in every important thoroughfare, and some partly burned corpses lie about the streets. There were several more executions today.

Proclamations are being posted up all over the city, ordering the inhabitants to remain indoors after 8 o'clock at night, and notifying that martial law is in force.

More Jap Troops Coming.

Washington, March 4.—One thousand Japanese troops are being sent to Peking to reinforce the legation guard there, the Japanese embassy here announced today upon receipt of advices from Tokio.

American Marines on Way.

Shanghai, China, March 4.—A detachment of 200 United States marines has been ordered to sail from here tomorrow on board the United States collier Abaronda to reinforce the American troops at Tien Tsin. The American protected cruiser, Cincinnati, also will leave for Tien Tsin at the same time.

TEN YEARS A CIRCUS CLOWN, TO BE PREACHER

Peru, Ind., March 4.—After making thousands of persons laugh during the 10 years he has been a clown with one of the big circuses, which has quarters here, Raleigh L. Wilson, of Lincoln, Neb., has resigned and hereafter will devote his time to the saving of souls. In his letter resignation received at the circus headquarters yesterday, Wilson says that while he had no doubt of his ailibty to qualify as a minister, he wished to reserve the right to rejoin the circus if he ever felt inclined to re-enter the sawdust ring.

ARMOUR STUNG IN LAND DEAL

Finds He Has Bought Real Estate Which Ocean Covers.

New York, March 4.—J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago millionaire packer, was "stung" in a real estate transaction by buying land that was under water at high tide. The supreme court has awarded him $19,020 damages.

Armour sued the Sound Shore Front Improvement Co., to recover the damages he suffered by reason of the shortage in his acreage at Carteret, Middlesex county, N. J., when the tide rolled in.

THIS SOLID GOLD RING for selling seven 25c boxes "Merit" Blood Tablets. 30 days allowed to sell Tablets, return money and get ring. Address "Merit" Medicine Co. Room 30. Cincinnati, Ohio.

EASTER POST CARDS FREE Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE. E. T. MEREDITH, 34 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa

1912 ART CALENDAR FREE I will send a handsome 1912 wall calendar in 8 colors and gold, and a big assortment of Easter and other post card novelties for 4c postage if you say you will show the cards I send you to 4 of your friends. A. S. Fogelsanger, 233 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

MARRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 46, TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN

MARRY Wealth and Beauty, Marriage Directory FREE. Pay when married. New plan. Box 314 E. D., Kansas City, Mo.

MARRY, Many rich, congenial and anxious for companions Interesting. Names, addresses and photos 25c The Messenger, Sta D., Grand Rapids, Mich.

HERE'S A GOOD ONE With our beautiful enlarged portrait pearl pictures you can clear $25 to $— weekly. Can you grasp a good thing in a small ad? We have no other way to get in touch with you; experience UNNECESSARY. Consolidated Mfg. Co., 811 5th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

PETTICOATS Sold below cost, in silk or messaline, all colors; regularly $5. $2.29 send today; $2.29 and 10c postage; state color you desire, and we will send by mail. MRS. M. G. PRATT, 221 Summit St., Dept. A Toledo, Ohio

FITS CURED NO CURE NO PAY—In other words you do not pay our small professional fee until cured and satisfied. German American Institute, 981 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WILEY DENIES HE'LL RESIGN

Pure Food Campaigner Says Report Is Pure Fiction.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, denied today that he had any intention of resigning from office. He characterized as "preposterous" and "pure fiction" the rumors to the effect that he was considering such action and that he probably would come out with a statement attacking Secretary Wilson and the administration.

Dr. Wiley declared that the rumors that he was about to resign undoubtedly came from "enemies" who recently had attacked him in other ways.

As to the report that after resigning he would be a candidate for vice president on the Democratic ticket the doctor laughed and said: "I could not run on that ticket. I am a whole Democrat; that is, the others are only semi-Democrats. I believe in the equal rights of man, the right of women as well as of men to vote. Wherefore I am a whole Democrat."

FOR A LABOR COMMISSION

Bill in House Has Bearing on Lawrence Strike.

Washington, Feb. 29.—President Taft's recommendations for the establishment of a commission on industrial relations are embodied in a bill introduced in the house today by Rep. Hughes, Democrat, of New Jersey. The bill is significant in view of the existing labor troubles at Lawrence, Mass., and other sections of the country.

The Hughes bill is similar to one to be introduced in the senate by Senator Borah, which would provide for a commission of nine to serve without compensation. The department of commerce and labor would be authorized to co-operate with the commission and the latter would include not less than two employers of labor and two representatives of organized labor. The commission would inquire into "the general conditions of labor" in the principal industries in the United States; into existing relations between employers and employes; into the effect of industrial conditions on the public welfare and into the growth of associations of employes and wage earners.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 5.—Lower cables, continued realizing and generally favorable foreign crop reports were responsible for a slight shrinkage in wheat values early in the session. Northwest cars were light. At 10 a. m. cash was ½c lower at $1.01⅝, May ⅝c off at $1.03½, July ⅝c off at 99⅝c and September unchanged at 97½c.

Wheat has bad break. A good rise in the last week or so and today's reaction was natural, say bulls. Cash closed ½c off at $1.01¼, May ⅝c lower at $1.03, July ¼c off at 99¾c, September ⅛c up at 97⅝c.

Corn was governed by the same factors that affected wheat. May opened ¼c down at 72½c, July ⅜c lower at 72⅝c and Sept. ⅜c off at 72⅞c.

Final corn prices: Cash 69¼c, May 72⅝c, July 72⅝c, and September 72⅞c.

At the following prices oats opened ¼c lower: May 55½c, July 51c, and Sept. 43½c.

Final oats prices: Cash 53¼c, May 55⅝c, July 51c and September 43⅝c.

Clover seed arrivals were 230 bags, against 675 a year ago. Shipments were 360 bags against 1,055 a year ago. Cash and March opened 12½ down at $13.20, April 5c lower at $13.05, and October unchanged at $9.10.

At the close, clover seed stood: Cash and March $13.25, April $13.00, and October $9.10.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 5.	Close Mar. 4.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.01⅝	....	1.01	1.01¼	1.01¾
May	1.03⅛	....	1.02¾	1.03	1.03⅝
July	99⅞	....	....	99¾	1.00
Sept.	97¾	....	....	97⅝	97½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	69¼	69¾
May	72½	....	72¼	72⅝	82¾
July	72⅝	72⅞	....	72⅝	73
Sept.	72⅞	73	....	72⅞	73¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	55¼	55¼
May	55½	....	....	55⅝	55⅝
July	51	....	....	51	51¼
Sept.	43½	....	....	43⅝	43¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	13.20	....	....	13.25	13.32¼
March	13.20	....	....	13.25	13.30½
April	13.05	....	....	13.00	13.10
Oct.	9.10	....	....	9.10	9.10
No. 2	....	....	12.95@13.05		....
No. 3	....	....	12.70@12.85		....
Rejected	....	....	12.45@12.60		....
N. E. G.	....	....	9.00@12.35		....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	93	93
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	6.80	6.82½
March	....	....	....	6.80	6.82½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	13.15	13.20
March	....	....	....	13.15	13.20

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 5.	Close Mar. 4.
Wheat—					
May	1.03¾	1.03¾	1.03	1.03⅜	1.03¾
July	97¾	97¾	97⅜	97⅞	97⅞
Sept.	95⅝	....	95⅛	95½	95½
Corn—					
May	71¼	....	70⅝	70⅞	71¼
July	71¼	....	70⅞	71	71⅝
Sept.	71⅛	71⅝	70⅞	71	71⅝
Oats—					
May	52⅞	53	52¾	52⅞	53
July	49	....	48¾	49¼	49⅛
Sept.	41⅝	....	41½	41¾	41¾

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 5.	Close Mar. 4.
Wheat—					
May	1.06¾	1.06⅞	1.06⅝	1.06¾	1.07
July	1.03¾	....	....	1.02¾	1.02¾

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 5.	Close Mar. 4.
Wheat—					
May	1.02	....	1.01⅝	1.01⅞	1.02
July	95¾	....	....	95¾	95¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 5.	Close Mar. 4.
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.07⅛	1.07⅛
July	....	....	....	1.08¼	1.08¼

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 5.	Close Mar. 4.
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.06½	1.06½
July	....	....	....	1.07⅛	1.07

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 5.	Close Mar. 4.
Pork—					
May	15.72	15.87	....	15.85	15.75
July	16.00	....	15.97	16.17	16.00
Sept.	16.17	....	....	16.50	16.25
Lard—					
May	9.35	....	....	9.42	9.37
July	9.50	....	....	9.60	9.55
Sept.	9.67	....	....	9.75	9.72
Ribs—					
May	8.72	....	....	8.85	8.77
July	8.82	8.85	....	8.90	8.85
Sept	9.00	....	....	9.12	9.02

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 5.—Wall Street—Opening prices on the stock exchange today showed a fair degree of steadiness. Canadian Pacific advances ¾ and United States Steel on initial transactions of 2,500 shares advanced ⅜. Some of the specialties, including Sugar and United States Rubber, made slight gains. Reading, American Smelting and Louisville & Nashville were among the few active stocks that opened with moderate declines.

United States Steel was the feature of the early trading, resuming its old-time leadership in point of activity and advancing to 63 1-2, a gain of 1 1-8. Amalgamated Copper also moved to a new high record on the new movement, with strength in other coppers. The active issues were relatively strong and the market as a whole developed a broadening tendency. Realizing sales made some impression on prices toward the end of the first hour.

The moderately swift pace of the first hour was barely maintained, business falling off later, but with further advances in some of the leaders. The market's course suggested short covering, especially in Steel, although gossip credited some of the better known speculators with bullishness in that stock. Union Pacific later divided honors with Steel, advancing 1 3-4 to 167. Of the other active issues Reading and Lehigh Valley advanced a point each. The Eries were all up and Canadian Pacific increased its gain to 1 1-4. The Hill stocks made only fractional improvement, while the southern group of rails was barely steady. Among the specials International Harvester, American Beet Sugar and American Can preferred were features of strength.

Bonds were stead.

Renewed profit taking was evident on the further rise and prices soon fell back fractionally, with increased dullness. The upward movement seemed to have extended its force for a time, and the market apparently was also affected by the heavy output of the early session. American Tobacco, which has been consistently heavy recently, recorded an additional decline of 1⅜.

New York Stocks.

New York, March 5, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	138¼	138⅜	137½	137⅝
Am. Loco. com	33⅝	34¼	33⅜	34¼
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	118¼	118⅜	118¼	118⅜
Atchison	105¼	105⅜	104⅞	105⅛
Am. Car & F. Co	53	53¼	53	53¼
Anaconda	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞
Amal. Copper	69	69⅝	68⅞	68⅝
Am. Smelters	73⅜	75⅛	73⅜	74⅝
Am. Ag. Chem. com	60⅞	60⅞	59⅞	60⅞
Am. Tel. & Tel	145⅝	146	145⅝	145⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	49½	49½	49½	49½
Am. Beet Sugar	57¼	57⅞	57¼	57¼
Biscuit com	147½	148	147½	147½
Balt. & Ohio	103	103½	102⅞	103½
B'lyn R. Trans	80⅝	80⅝	80½	80⅝
Beth. Steel com	29¼	29½	29¼	29½
Cast I. Pipe pfd	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
Chicago & G. W.	18½	18½	18½	18½
Canadian Pac	228	228⅞	227⅞	228⅜
Clover Leaf	12⅞	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝
Clover Leaf pfd	32	32⅝	32	32⅝
Ches. & Ohio	73⅝	73⅞	73½	73⅝
Central Leather	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19
Consolidated Gas	140	140⅜	139⅝	139⅞
Can common	12	12⅝	11⅞	12¼
Can pfd.	93¼	94	93	94
Chino Copper	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25¾
Corn Product com	10½	10½	10½	10½
Del. & Hudson	170	170	170	170
Distillers' Sec.	30	30⅝	30	30½
Erie com.	32⅝	33½	32½	33
Erie 1st pfd	53¼	54⅛	53¼	54
Erie 2nd pfd	43¼	44	43⅛	44
Gt. Northern pfd	131¼	131¾	131¼	131¼
Gt. Northern Ore	38	38	38	38
Ill. Central	137	137	137	137
Int. Harvester com	107	109	107	109
Interborough com	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
Interborough pfd	58	58	57½	57½
K. C. Sou. com	26	26	26	26
Lehigh Valley	159½	160⅝	159½	160
Louis. & Nash	155¾	156	155¾	155¾
Missouri Pacific	39¾	40¼	39½	40
M. S. M.	133½	133½	133¼	133½
M. K. & T. com.	27	27	26⅜	26⅞
Miami	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24¾
Nor. Pacific	118¼	119¼	118¼	118⅞
Nat'l Lead	55¼	55⅛	54¾	54¾
Nevada Con's	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞
Northwestern	141	141	140¼	140⅞
North Am. Co.	78¾	78¾	78⅝	78¾
N. Y. Central	111½	111⅞	111½	111⅝
N. & W. com.	109⅝	109⅝	109¼	109¼
Ont. & Western	37	37	36½	36¼
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	31	31	30¼	30¼
Penn. Ry.	123¼	123⅝	123⅛	123⅝
Pacific Mail	32	32½	32	32⅝
People's Gas Co.	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106¾
Ray Con's	17⅞	18	17¾	17¾
Reading com.	155⅝	156⅞	155⅝	155⅝
Rock Island	23¼	23⅜	23	23¼
Rock Island pfd.	49	49½	48⅝	48⅝
Rep. I. & S. Co.	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19½
Rep. Pref.	84⅝	84⅞	84½	84⅝
Ry Steel Spgs.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
So. Ry.	28¼	28⅜	28	28¼
So. Ry. Pref.	73¼	73⅝	73⅝	73½
St. Paul	108⅛	108⅜	107½	107½
Southern Pacific	108⅜	109¼	108¼	109
So. Pac. Con. 4's	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Texas Oil Co.	94¼	95	94¼	94¾
Tenn. Copper	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
Union Pacific	165¼	167¼	165	166¾
Union Pacific pfd.	91	91	91	91
U. S. Steel	62⅝	64¼	62½	63¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	108⅝	109⅝	108⅝	109
U. S. Steel 5's	102¾	103	102¾	103
U. S. Rubber com.	47¼	47¼	47⅛	47¼
Utah Copper	58¼	58⅝	58	58
Virginia Chem.	53¼	53¼	53½	53¼
Wes't Md.	57½	57¼	57½	57⅞
Wabash com.	7	7⅛	7	7¼
Wabash pfd.	19	19	18½	18½
Western Union	84⅞	84¾	84½	84⅝
Westinghouse ⅞	74¼	74¼	7. ¼	73½

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, March 5.—Hog receipts were light and the market ruled steady, local packers buying the offerings. Close was weak. Calf receipts were weak and the market ruled lower. Choice lambs were quoted higher.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.70@6.75; good mediums, $6.70@6.75; heavy yorkers, $6.70@6.75; light yorkers, $6.25@6.50; good pigs, $5.85@6.10; bulk of sales, $6.70; good mixed, $6.70@6.75; roughs and stags, $4.50@5.75.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.50@8.00; good to choice, $6.50@7.50; good fat, 1,050@1,200 lbs., $6.00@6.50; fair to good, 900@1,100 lbs., $5.75@6.25; common and light steers, $4.50@5.25; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.50; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.25@4.50; common $3.50@4.25; choice fat heifers, $5.25@6.50; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.25; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.25@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $3.50@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $4.25@4.75; good to choice mixed, $3.50@4.00; fair to good, $3.00@3.50; culls and common, $2.00@3.00; lambs, choice, $6.90; fair to good, $5.50@6.25; culls, $4.00@5.00; yearlings, common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

Calves — Choice to extra, $9.00@9.25; fair to good, $8.00@8.50; common to light, $6.00@7.50; heavy, and feed, $4.00@5.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—Cattle, receipts 100; market steady. Veal calves, receipts 150; market steady. Sheep and lambs, receipts 800; market weak. Hogs, receipts 1,500; market 5c lower; extreme heavies, $6.85; mediums, $6.85; yorkers, $6.85; light yorkers, $6.85; pigs, $6.25; roughs, $6.00; stags, $5.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 5.—Cattle—Receipts none. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; heavy Yorkers, $6.95; light Yorkers, $6.70; pigs, $6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; ton sheep, $5.25; top lambs, $7.35. Calves—Receipts, 200; top, $9.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market slow and steady; beeves, $5.00@8.85; Texas steers, $4.70@6.00; western steers, $5.10@7.10; stockers and feeders, $4.10@6.20; cows and heifers, $2.25@6.70; calves, $6.00@8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; market slow at yesterday's average; light, $6.35@6.62½; mixed, $6.35@6.62½; heavy, $6.35@6.65; rough, $6.35@6.45; pigs, $4.70@6.35; bulk of sales, $6.45@6.60. Sheep—Receipts, 32,000; market quiet; native, $3.35@5.00; western, $4.00@5.25; yearlings, $5.00@5.80; lambs, native, $4.50@7.00; western, $5.00@7.15.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 550; fairly active and easier. Veals—Receipts, 600; active at $5.50@9.50, a few, $9.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,600; active; heavy and mixed, $6.85@6.90; Yorkers, $6.50@6.90; pigs, $4.50@6.35; roughs, $6.00@6.15; stags, $4.50@5.50; dairies, $6.50@6.85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; lambs slow; sheep active and firm; lambs, $3.50@7.15; yearlings, $5.50@6.25; wethers, $5.25@5.50; ewes, $4.50@5.00; sheep, mixed, $2.00@5.15.

Toledo Produce.

Quotations are based on what is charged the grocery trade. Retail necessarily are higher.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 31½@32c; solid pack, 30@31c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 27c; rolls and prints, 28c; dairy, prime, 25c; packing stock, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17@18c; New York state 17c; brick, 22c; limburger, 19@20c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 25c; strictly fresh, 25c; current receipts, 23c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $3.50@3.75; red, $3.50@3.65; white boiling onions, 50-lb. crate, $3.00; Valencia, large case, $5.00; onion sets, 6@7c; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Cal., $1.00@1.15 bunch; Florida, $4.00@4.50.

Lettuce—9@10c head; Cal., case, $5.00.

Asparagus—Cal., 2-lb. bunch, 90c.

Rhubarb—Doz., 50@75c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $2.40.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $3.50@4.50.

Mango Peppers—Crate, $4.75.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.00@3.25; bu., $1.25; Bermudas, bbl, $5.00.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.75.

Turnips—Bu., 65@75c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 3c; ton, $55.

Spinach—Doz., 75c.

Cauliflower—Cal., dozen, $2.25.

Parsnips—Basket, $1.25.

Parsley—Doz., 75c.

Onions—15@18c.

Vegetable Oysters—Doz., 30c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Lb. 1¼c; Southern, doz., 75c.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $2.25; bbl., $6.00@8.00; late Howes, $8.50.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.00@2.00.

Strawberries—Qt., 50c.

Oranges—Florida, $2.50; Cal., prime, $2.75@3.25; small sizes, $2.35@2.40; Indian River, $4.50.

Lemons—California, $4.75@5.00.

Limes—100, $1.50.

Grape Fruit—$5.00@5.50; Atwood, $6.50@7.00.

Apples—Baldwins, $3.50@4.50; Russets, $3.00@3.50; Northern Spies, $3.50@4.50; Ben Davis, $3.00; Greenings, $3.25@3.50.

Grapes—Malaga, $5.00@6.00.

Figs—California, white, whole, 50-lb. box, 8¼c pound; Turkish, 13@16¼c.

Dates—Tunis, 12-ounce box, 15c; Fard, lb., 10c.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8½@9c; heavy and rough, 7½c; calves, 11½c; fair, 10c.

Turkeys—Alive, 16@17c.

Fowls—13c; chickens, live, 13½@14c.

Yearling lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 9@10c; sheep 5@7c.

Steer beef, 9@11c; cow beef, 5@7c.

Heifers—7@9c.

Rabbits—Dozen, $1.75.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, March 5.—Butter, creamery extras, 32½@33c a pound; prints, 33½@34c; firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 30@30½c; fancy dairy, 26@27c; choice, 23@25c; process, extras, 29½@30c; process firsts, 28½@29c; prints, 1c extra; packing stock, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2, 19@20c; butterine, extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; standard, 17c a pound; common, 12@15c. Cheese, unchanged. Eggs, unchanged. Poultry, alive, fowls, heavy, 14½c a pound; springers, heavy, 14½@15c a pound; light chickens, 13¾@14c; capons, heavy, 19@20c; capons, light, 17@18c; ducks, 17@18c a pound; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 18@19c. Dressed, 1@2c a pound above live. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes, jobbing, best grades, $1.20 a bushel; store, $1.25@1.30 a bushel; car lots, $1.10; new Bermudas, $7@7.50 a barrel.

New York Produce.

New York, March 5.—Flour steady, with a slow trade. Wheat—Early trading in wheat was small with prices slightly easier under poor cables, further snow covering southwest and scattered selling by commission houses and locals; May, $1.06 11-16@1.06⅞. Pork steady. Beef steady. Lard firm; middle west, $9.15@9.25. Raw sugar easy; Muscovado, 89 test, 4.05c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.55c; molasses, 89 test, 3.80c; refined quiet. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay firm. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Butter firm; receipts, 8,593; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22½@23c. Cheese firm; receipts, 592; state, whole milk, held specials, colored, 18c; do. average fancy white, 17¾c; do. colored, 17¾c; state, whole milk, under grades, 15@17c; daisies, fall and earlier, best, 18¾c. Eggs steady; receipts, 22,752; fresh gathered extras, 25@26c; first, 24c; seconds, 23@23½c; dirties, 22@22½c; checks, 20@21½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 27c; do. selected, whites, fair to good, 25@26c; western gathered whites, 24@26c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 25@26c; do. gathered, brown and mixed colors, 24c. Poultry—Dressed steady; fowls, 13½@16c; turkeys, 12@21c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 5.—Butter, firm; creameries, 27@30c; dairies, 24@28c. Eggs, easier; receipts 7207 cases; at mark, cases included 20¼@21c; ordinary firsts, 21c; firsts, 21½c. Cheese, steady; Daisies, 17¼@17½c; Twins, 16⅝@17c; Young Americas, 17¼@17½c; Long Horns, 17¼@17½c. Potatoes, strong; receipts 113 cars; Wis., $1.10@1.15; Mich. and Minn., $1.13@1.15. Poultry, firm, turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 18½c; chickens, live, 15c; dressed, 15c; springs, live 15c; dressed, 15c. Veal, steady, 7@11c.

Boston Wool.

Boston, March 5.—Trading in domestic wool is falling off, although values hold firm. High grades are recorded scarce and transfers of low cost have been in odd lots. Contracting continues in the west, although with less activity and 18 cents reports as the ruling price in Utah.

Nearby fleeces are in light demand, with Ohio one-quarter blood holding firm at 30c. Territory stock is dull, but some fair sales are reported in fine and fine medium clothing at 62c and 59c, respectively.

Cotton.

New York, March 5.—Cotton futures opened steady; March, 10.17c; May, 10.29c; June, 10.32c bid; July, 10.39c; August, 10.37c bid; September, 10.38c bid; October, 10.45c; December, 10.52c; January, 10.51c; February offered 10.55c.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 2 to 4 points in response to better cables than expected, continued unfavorable weather in the south and renewed reports of delayed farm work. Active months sold about 4 to 5 points net higher right after the call, but the demand was not general, and prices later eased off 2 to 3 points from the best under realizing and owing to the failure of the news to show improvement in the English labor situation. Trading was rather more active at the start, but became quiet during the middle of the morning when leading spot interests and Wall Street bulls appeared to be about the only buyers.

The rather more favorable western belt forecast checked the early buying movement, but reactions of only 2 or 3 points followed and the market became firmer again later in the forenoon, on more aggressive support from the leading bulls, and covering by early sellers who were probably influenced by increasing complaints of delayed crop preparations and reports of small fertilizer sales. Prices at midday were about 7 to 12 points net higher with the new crop relatively firm. Spot quiet; middling uplands, 10.35c nominal. Estimated receipts at all the ports today 45,000, against 51,090 last week and 9,585 last year. For the week, 225,000 against 286,346 last week and 73,759 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston, 16,224 against 4,556 last year; at New Orleans, 19,936 against 958 last year, and at Houston, 7,250 against 2,016 last year.

FREE TREATMENT FOR HEART DISEASE

We are giving away **ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE a regular full size package of our world famous treatment for the Heart and Nerves, also our fine, illustrated book telling all about the causes of these diseases and how they can be permanently cured, with which you'll know your own case as well as any doctor.—BOTH FREE**—to all who are troubled with palpitation, Fluttering or Skipping Beats of the Heart, Headache, Short Breath, Asthma, Stomach Trouble (often caused by weak Heart), Constipation, Dizziness, Nosebleed, Numbness, sinking Spells, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder-Blade, Nervousness, Trembling, Twitching, Nightmare, or a general weak, run-down condition.

If you have **any of these sure symptoms, something's wrong with your Heart and this fine treatment is just what you need.**

Don't make the mistake of thinking it's only your Stomach, Kidneys or Bowels that are troubling you. Lots of people make that mistake. They say, "It don't amount to anything—it will go away of itself,"—and some day, all of a sudden they drop dead of Heart Disease—just as you read about and hear of all around you every day.

Six out of every ten persons have Heart Disease! Sixty thousand people die of it every year. They doctor the Stomach, Kidneys, or Female Organs **when it's really the Heart that's causing all the trouble**, and that's getting worse every day though they don't even suspect it.

Don't take any more chances, no matter what you may think your trouble is, but if you have the slightest symptom of Heart Trouble, **write us today for this full free treatment and book.** We will send both by mail in plain package, securely sealed, postpaid and there will be

Directing Specialist Clearwater
Who makes this generous offer

NO CHARGE WHATEVER

for it in anyway. Remember, this isn't just a little "sample" or trial, but a **generous, genuine, regular full size treatment.** And it's yours gladly and freely, just for the asking—because we want to show you **without cost** what this grand treatment will do.

No matter how bad off you are—no matter if you think Heart Disease incurable—no matter if some common doctor has said that you can't be cured, be fair to yourself, give us a chance—don't fail to test this grand treatment.

It has cured—we don't mean just helped, **but cured** thousands of cases of Heart Disease—many of which had been pronounced hopeless.

It will set your stomach right, remove constipation, clear your blood, steady your nerves and build up your whole system, besides strengthening and curing your Heart.

Don't let this chance go by—accept our offer NOW! It's made in all sincerity and friendliness from our true desire to send this free help to every sufferer who needs it. Our offer is absolutely completely HONEST, as the publisher of this paper will gladly tell you.

Read our questions carefully, write your name and address plainly in the Free Treatment Coupon, cut it out and mail to us TODAY. We will send you the full free Treatment and Illustrated book at once. Address

HEART CURE CO.

330 Masonic Building
Hallowell, Maine

Read these questions carefully. If you can answer "Yes" to *ANY ONE* of them you need this Heart and Nerve Treatment that we are giving away FREE.

What is your age?
Do you lack energy?
Does your Heart flutter?
Does it every skip beats?
Does your Heart palpitate?
Do you start in your sleep?
Are you short of breath?
Do you feel weak and run down?
Do you have numb spells?
Do you have dizzy spells?
Do you have weak, sinking spells
Are you nervous and irritable?
Do your feet, legs or ankles swell?
Does your stomach have an "all gone" feeling?
Do you have pain in your Heart, side or shoulder blade?

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

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Please send me entirely free of charge your regular full size Heart and Nerve Treatment and your free book.

My Age is ....
Name ....
Address ....
....

S-M-A-S-H— Go Roofing Prices!!

Never before have you been able to participate in a Roofing sale such as this. This opportunity came about in an unusual manner. It is out of the ordinary channels of manufacturing and selling possibilities. We only have a limited quantity at this slaughter price, and subject to prior sale or reservation.

Corrugated Steel Roofing 1¼ Cents Per Square Foot

Now every one knows, who knows anything about Roofing, ceiling and siding that there is nothing in all the world that can come anywhere near comparing with the wonderful qualities of steel for a covering. It many times outlasts prepared roofing, shingles or slate. It is fire-proof, snow-proof—considerably warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer. It is in every manner superior to any other roofing. Prepared roofing cannot be leak-proof. It cannot last. It peels, cracks, warps and the elements get to it sooner or later. Slate chips, cracks and is far too expensive in transit. Shingles blow off, warp and leak and the up-keep is entirely too expensive. There are no draw-backs to Steel Roofing. It lasts year in and year out with only ordinary care. You are absolutely safe and secure from the elements. It is insurance proof, and is the only real safe and sure roofing to use.

By one of those unusual occurrences, one in a lifetime we came into possession of this lot of Roofing, comprising all the weights and sizes, corrugated and crimped, which places us in a position to very materially undersell anything that we or anyone else has heretofore been in a position to offer. This is your opportunity to get your supply at a price that will net you a tremendous saving. But you must put in your reservation at once if you wish to participate. No need, however, to buy now. Simply write us for samples, then state about when you will want your supply and we will hold it for you without any deposit of any sort, or shipment will be made immediately.

But by no means overlook this opportunity. Get our samples at once and our complete prices. They will startle you. You will be surprised at what a trifling cost you can now throw away your troublesome shingles, slate and prepared roofing, and have for all time, complete shelter that will cause you no further trouble—will last a lifetime.

SPECIAL SALE

We want it distinctly understood that this is a special sale and a special lot of Roofing, Siding and Ceiling guaranteed brand new, never been used, first class, "A" number one, as good as can be had anywhere on earth. We bought it at an unheard-of sacrifice price, add our small profit and let it go at an unheard-of price. Do not hesitate to thoroughly familiarize yourself with what this offer really means to you. Simply write for samples without any obligation whatever on your part to purchase. We will then protect you should you afterwards decide that you want a supply. But by all means write today, and remember that we stand back of every last bit of this Roofing to the fullest extent, guaranteeing it in every respect. We want to make it clear to you that never before have we or anyone else been placed in a position to offer such superior Steel Roofing at anywhere near this special price. No need writing a letter, simply use Special Roofing Sale Coupon by writing your name and address in same—we will understand that you simply want full information, samples, prices and specifications, which will be sent you at once, prepaid.

Special Steel Roofing Sale Coupon

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron Sts., Dept. C 297, Chicago.

Gentlemen;
Without any promise to purchase, please send me prices, samples and full particulars of your special lot of Steel Roofing.

Name..............................
Address.............................. R. F. D. ....
County.............................. State..........

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

35th and Iron Streets Dept. C 297, Chicago

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman

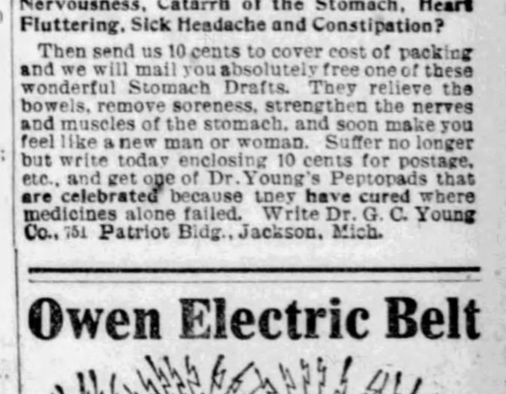
DR. YOUNG'S PEPTOPAD

Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to without having distress in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?**

Then send us 10 cents to cover cost of packing and we will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They relieve the bowels, remove soreness, strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach, and soon make you feel like a new man or woman. Suffer no longer but write today enclosing 10 cents for postage, etc., and get one of Dr. Young's Peptopads that are celebrated because they have cured where medicines alone failed. Write Dr. G. C. Young Co., 751 Patriot Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Owen Electric Belt



And Appliances for Men and Women

Are now recognized as the most valuable inventions of the present century. **They tone up the system and restore lost vigor.** CURE Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bright's Disease, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female weakness, Nervous Prostration, and many other diseases which drugs and medicines do not reach.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing cuts of belts with prices and how to order, mailed to any address free.

The Dr. A. Owen Electric Belt Co., Dept. C, Lock Drawer 374, Kirksville, Mo.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting ten years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime a quarter of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world held for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday.
519 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease.

FREE TEST TREATMENT including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address **FRANK WHETZEL, M. D.** Dept. 8, American Express Building, Chicago.

DRUNKENNESS

The steady or periodical (spree) drinker **can be saved in 3 days** with his knowledge, or secretly. My remedy is guaranteed. **Gentle, pleasant, perfectly harmless.** It does not matter how many years. This is the **genuine home Treatment,** medically endorsed and proved by a legion of testimonials. Book and particulars **free,** postpaid. Address: **EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Av, 490 N New York, N.Y.**

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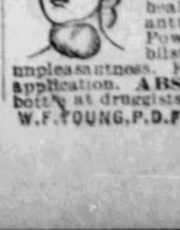
Have you Aching Corns, Bunions, Ingrown, Thick Nails, Chilblains, Perspiration, Warts? Write for my booklet telling how to cure yourself. Price 50c; money returned if not satisfactory; 100,000 copies sold. LEONARD FRAZIER, M. A., Ll. D., 101 W. 42d st., New York.

NO HAIR NO PAY

We grow hair on baldest heads. Only requires a short time to stop falling hair and cure any scalp disease. Enclose stamp. Particulars free. E. B. JACKSON & CO., Dept. Y 14, Kalamazoo, Mich.

LET ME READ YOUR CHARACTER from your handwriting. Mind that you get a really GOOD reading that will help you in love, health, business and domestic affairs. Price 10c. Sure to please you. Money back if dissatisfied. T. B. BEAUCHAMP, 2583 8th Ave., New York City.



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Goitre, Swollen Glands, Cysts, Varicose Veins, Varicosities anywhere. It allays pain and takes out inflammation promptly. A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic. Pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into skin. Powerfully penetrating but does not blister under bandage nor cause any unpleasantness. Few drops only required at each application. ABSORBINE, JR., $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 2 G free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 137 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

SITUATION IS CLEARED UP IN MUNSEY LETTER

Col. Roosevelt Makes Public Correspondence Which Shows the Position He Took on Nomination

New York, March 5.—To clear up conflicting statements as to what he had said in the past in regard to the presidential nomination, Col. Roosevelt today made public a letter which he wrote last January to Frank A. Munsey, the publisher.

Col. Roosevelt's object in giving out the communication, he said, was to refute the charge that he was breaking a promise in agreeing to accept the nomination if it were offered to him. He called particular attention to a passage in the letter in which, while stating that he would not be a candidate, he declared that he would not go on record as being unwilling to accept the nomination.

"To every man I talked to," said Col. Roosevelt, "I made in substance the same statement, and I made it in literally hundreds of letters."

The portion of the Munsey letter to which the colonel called particular attention follows:

"What I have said to you and am about to say to you, I have, for instance, said not only to other friends (and even foes) who think I ought not to be nominated, provided only I could trust their sincerity, intelligence and truthfulness. For instance, I have said the same thing to Secretary Stinson, Secretary Meyer and Congressmen Longworth, who are supporting Taft; to Mr. Pinchot and Congressmen Lenroot and Kent, who are supporting La Follette. I have said that to Editors like Mr. Nelson, Mr. Van Valkenburg and Mr. Wright; I practically said that to the entire Aldine Club—Democrats, Republicans, every one.

"I am not and shall not be a candidate. I shall not seek the nomination, nor would I accept it if it came to me as the result of an intrigue. But I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task if the people as a whole seemed definitely to come to the conclusion that I ought to do that task. In other words, as far as in me lies, I am endeavoring to look at this matter purely from the standpoint of the public interest, of the interest of the people as a whole, and not in the least from my own standpoint.

"If I should consult only my own pleasure and interests, I should most emphatically and immediately announce that I would under no circumstances run. I have had all the honor that any man can have from holding the office of president. From every personal standpoint there is nothing for me to gain, either in running for the office or in holding the office once more, and there is very much to lose."

BELIEVES MAJORITY OF INDIANA DELEGATES WILL BE INSTRUCTED FOR T. R.

Chicago, March 5.—Announcement was made at Roosevelt headquarters today of the acceptance by Hon. Charles H. Campbell, of Shelbyville, Ind., of appointment as Indiana member of the National Roosevelt committee.

Mr. Campbell, who is a furniture manufacturer and a man of wide influence in the state, at the committee headquarters at the Congress Hotel, today declared it as his belief that a large majority of the delegates from Indiana to the national convention will be instructed for Roosevelt.

"There is no doubt whatever," said Mr. Campbell, "that the sentiment of the people in Indiana is overwhelmingly for Colonel Roosevelt. With the exception of a very few districts, I confidently expect and predict that instructed delegates for him will be sent to Chicago. I am leaving Chicago this evening for Indianapolis for conferences with former Senator Beveridge and State Chairman Lee, and the fight for instructed Roosevelt delegates will go ahead with unrelenting vigor."

NEW POLL SHOWS T. R. HAS TREMENDOUS LEAD

Detroit, March 5.—Since Roosevelt followers have been assured that the colonel's "hat is in the ring," he has jumped far ahead of all other candidates in the field. A straw vote taken by the Detroit News shows that he polled twice as many votes as Taft and La Follette combined, and more votes than all the other candidates, both Republican and Democratic, combined.

The straw vote figures follow:

Republican.

Taft	649
Roosevelt	1,624
La Follette	119

Democratic

Wilson	270
Harmon	125
Clark	36

How the voters would cast their ballots on various candidates:

If Roosevelt is the nominee against Harmon—

Roosevelt	1,860
Harmon	409

If Taft is the nominee against Wilson—

Taft	1,297
Wilson	993

If Roosevelt is the nominee against Wilson—

Roosevelt	1,730
Wilson	486

If Taft is the nominee against Harmon—

Taft	1,429
Harmon	537
Taft over Wilson	304
Roosevelt over Wilson	1,234
Taft over Harmon	892
Roosevelt over Harmon	1,451

NEW ROOSEVELT GAINS IN WEST

47 Oklahoma Counties Give Him 283 Delegates to Taft's 80.

New York, March 5.—Chairman Duell, of the Roosevelt city committee, was elated today over letters that he had received from the west and south, showing that the Roosevelt sentiment would not down in those sections, despite every effort of the regular Republican organizations.

"In Oklahoma there are 580 delegates to the state convention, and we have heard from 47 counties and these counties give 283 delegates for Roosevelt to 80 for President Taft," said Mr. Duell. "According to these figures we need only eight delegates more to have a majority of the delegates. This leaves 27 counties to hear from."

All Nevada for Teddy.

Further indications of how strong the sentiment in the west is for the colonel, Duell said, was contained in a letter from Governor Oddie, of Nevada, in which the governor stated that the entire delegation would be for Roosevelt.

From West Virginia came a letter from Governor Glasscock, who informed the committee that the Roosevelt campaigners had completed a state organization, with ex-Governor William M. O. Dawson as chairman.

"I have talked with Governor Dawson," says the present governor, Glasscock, in his letter, "about Roosevelt's Columbus speech, and he thinks it cannot be too widely circulated."

From Nebraska Governor Aldrich writes that the state will have preferential primaries and, in addition to these primaries, the people may file the names of candidates that they wish, and may vote directly on their choice. The governor reports that petitions for delegates for the colonel are out in every congressional district and that they are coming in rapidly.

All Ready for Primary.

"We have the situation well in hand," writes the governor. "The delegates-at-large and the congressional delegates for Roosevelt have all been selected, and in this state it only needs the action of the primary voting.

"As the sentiment is overwhelmingly for Roosevelt there will not be much trouble about the matter. The party machinery is directly in the hands of the people, and as we have put up the right kind of men things will come out all right here."

EAGLE STEALS FAT HEN FROM MR. ROCKEFELLER

Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 29.—The largest eagle that has been seen in the hills in many years flew across the river to John D. Rockefeller's estate late yesterday, and seized a fat hen. The big bird carried its prize back to the river, alighting on an ice floe in the middle of the stream, where it greedily devoured the chicken.

SOME NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION

The March number of Munsey's Magazine has a remarkable article by Judson C. Welliver entitled "Catching Up With Roosevelt," in which Mr. Welliver summarizes the achievements of the Roosevelt administration as follows:

1. Dolliver-Hepburn Railroad Act.
2. Extension of Forest Reserve.
3. National Irrigation Act.
4. Improvement of waterways and reservation of water power sites.
5. Employers' Liability Act.
6. Safety Appliance Act.
7. Regulation of railroad employees hours of labor.
8. Establishment of Department of Commerce and Labor.
9. Pure Food and Drugs Act.
10. Federal meat inspection.
11. Navy doubled in tonnage and greatly increased in efficiency.
12. Battleship fleet sent around the world.
13. State militia brought into coordination with army.
14. Canal Zone acquired and work of excavation pushed with increased energy.
15. Development of civil self-government in insular possessions.
16. Second intervention in Cuba; Cuba restored to the Cubans
17. Finances of Santo Domingo straightened out.
18. Alaska boundary dispute settled.
19. Reorganization of the consular service.
20. Settlement of the coal strike of 1902.
21. The government upheld in Northern Securities decision.
22. Conviction of postoffice grafters and public land thieves.
23. Directed investigation of the sugar trust customs frauds, and the resultant prosecutions.
24. Suits begun against the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies and other corporations for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
25. Corporations forbidden to contribute to political campaign funds.
26. Keeping the door of China open to American Commerce.
27. Bringing about the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war by the Treaty of Portsmouth.
28. Avoiding the pitfalls created by Pacific Coast prejudice against Japanese immigration.
29. Negotiating 24 treaties of general arbitration.
30. Reduction of the interest-bearing debt by more than 90 million dollars.
31. Inauguration of movement for conservation of natural resources.
32. Inauguration of the annual conference of governors of states.
33. Inauguration of movement for improvement of conditions of country life.

Policies Recommended by President Roosevelt.

1. Reform of the banking and currency system.
2. Inheritance tax.
3. Income tax.
4. Passage of a new Employers' Liability Act to meet objections raised by the supreme court.
5. Postal savings banks.
6. Parcel post.
7. Revision of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
8. Legislation to prevent over-capitalization, stock watering, etc., of common carriers.
9. Legislation compelling incorporation under federal laws of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

ROOSEVELT WINS EASILY IN POLL OF INDIANA WOMEN

Theodore Roosevelt, the choice of 10,232 Indiana women out of 33,096 who have voted in the Indianapolis Star's presidential preference primary for women, led the list of 77 candidates whose names had been presented as presidential possibilities when the primary was closed.

The heaviest vote of the primary was registered Saturday, 5,037 ballots being received. Charles Scanlon, the Prohibition candidate of Pennsylvania, whose name follows Roosevelt's in the list with 7,657 votes, received the heaviest support that has been accorded any candidate in one day since the primary was opened. There were 2,796 votes registered for him, more than one-half of the total number of ballots received.

Roosevelt maintained his lead from the day voting was begun. Letters accompanying ballots stated that he was supported by women whose political inclinations leaned toward the Democratic and Prohibition parties. He received approximately one-third of the votes cast.

Theodore Roosevelt	10,232
Charles Scanlon	7,657
William H. Taft	3,991
J. Frank Hanly	2,536
William J. Bryan	2,238
Albert J. Beveridge	1,428
Woodrow Wilson	1,086
Thomas R. Marshall	1,078
Eugene V. Debs	805
John W. Kern	622
Robert M. La Follette	433
Judson Harmon	251

In a list classed as "scattering," Governor Hadley of Missouri received 11 votes, Champ Clark 20, Mrs. Roosevelt 1, Alice Longworth 1, and Belva Lockwood 1.

ROOSEVELT SEEN AHEAD IN OKLAHOMA SUMMARY

Oklahoma City, March 4.—Roosevelt, 32 counties with 232 delegates to the state convention; Taft 19 counties with 127 delegates; uninstructed or equally divided, 8 counties with 66 votes; unreported 9 counties; to hold conventions this week, 8 counties.

This sums up the situation in Oklahoma as regards the choice for presidential nominee of the Republican party as gathered from returns of Saturday's precinct conventions.

The precinct conventions elected delegates to county conventions, which will meet Tuesday to elect delegates to the state convention, which meets in Guthrie, March 14. There will be 543 delegates in the state convention; necessary to instruct 272.

In addition to the 232 instructed delegates, managers of the Roosevelt campaign claim 56 of the 66 uninstructed or divided votes heard from. Taft supporters make no claims.

PANAMA ROYALLY GREETS SEC. KNOX

His Every Move Is Recorded and Welcome Given in Warmest Terms.

Panama, Feb. 28.—The newspapers here give great prominence to the visit of Secretary of State Knox, whom they welcome to Panama in the warmest terms. Every movement of the secretary is recorded and many interviews with prominent men are published as to the effect of his visit.

For the second day of the visit a full program of entertainments and functions is provided. Early this morning the entertainment committee came to the hotel where Mr. Knox is staying and took the secretary and the whole party accompanying him, on a sightseeing trip to the site of the original city of Panama.

On their return the party has been invited to lunch at the home of Maurice H. Thatcher, governor of the Panama canal zone. In the afternoon a reception is to be given by Rodolfo Chiari, the acting president, at the palace and tonight a state dinner is to be given by Governor-General Paredes, at which Secretary of State Knox will make his first formal speech of the tour.

If the first day of his sojourn in Panama may be taken as a sample of what he is to expect the secretary of state will be the busiest of men during the next few weeks. The brief periods between the various functions are occupied by him in receiving an endless stream of callers. Before he retired late last night he had made a half dozen impromptu speeches. Special precautions have been taken to guard the secretary of state during his visit, a large number of secret service men always being on duty in his immediate vicinity.

TIE UP RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Freight and Passenger Service Is Curtailed Because of Coal Strike.

London, March 5.—London today began to realize what the prolongation of the coal strike means. The reduction in the railway service by some 300 trains has brought the seriousness of the situation home to the huge traveling public of the metropolis. No coal trains were run today, whereas in normal times over a million tons of coal is in transport daily through the country, representing receipts to the railways of about $400,000. A quarter of a million men besides those directly employed in the mining industry, are already out of work.

A Holiday for Miners.

The miners are looking upon the strike, which is pursuing its fatal course to what Premier Asquith described in the house of commons today as a national catastrophe, as a junket, making trips to the seaside, going to football matches, dog races, pigeon flying competitons, and otherwise making it a holiday time.

Premier Asquith's statement caused a considerable change in the public opinion on the attitude of the miners. The radical papers are now blaming their refusal to accept the government's just and reasonable offers. It is worth nothing that the action of the Asquith cabinet is being judged far less favorably by the conservatives on the continent than it is in his country. In England the prevailing idea is that the strike must be stopped no matter what means may be employed.

German Miners Go Out.

Berlin, March 5.—The strike fever is rampant in Germany. Several thousand men are already out at the famous Schichau warship building yard at Danzig and thousands are on the verge of striking in the clothing trades. Two thousand are about to leave work in the Berlin paper box industry and the chances highly favor the outbreak of an enormous strike in the Renish West Phalan cotton belt, involving 250,000 men, by tonight. The coal strike has already begun in one or two mines where the miners went out in defiance of the leaders' orders instead of waiting until March 5, until which time the federation had given the colliery proprietors to concede 15 per cent increase over the minimum wage. The federation officially informed the correspondent of the Toledo Blade yesterday from their headquarters at Bocum that the impending strike in Germany is not intended as a sympathetic one in behalf of their English brethren, but a movement in the German men's own interest at the psychological moment.

Cancel Ocean Sailings.

Southampton, Eng., March 5.—The sailings of the American line steamships Philadelphia and New York from this port for New York on March 13 and 20 respectively have been cancelled on account of the coal strike.

BE ONLY THREE COUNTRIES?

Maxim Sees U. S. of Asia, U. S. of Africa and U. S. of America.

Boston, March 4.—Hudson Maxim, the inventor, declares that in a very short time there will be only three countries in the world.

"Some time ago Lord Wolseley told me that in the future there would be only two countries in the world, and these would be China and the United States," says Mr. Maxim in an interview published here today.

"Now I want to say something stronger than that. In a very short time there will be only three countries in the world, and these will be the United States of Asia (including Europe); the United States of Africa and the United States of America.

"Look at the world's progress in the last 150 years. See what Japan has done in 50 years. Then imagine what is the future of the new Chinese republic with its 400,000,000 people!"

Two new flag officers are added to the German navy by the program of 1912, bringing the total to 40, which is made up of 1 grand admiral, 5 admirals, 14 vice admirals and 20 rear admirals.

AMERICANS LOST IN MEXICAN WAR

Fifty Reported Cut Off From Outside Communication in Asarco.

Washington, March 5. — Fifty Americans in Asarco, Mex., have not been heard from since February 26. Fear is felt for their safety as they daily, since about February 1, have had to protect themselves against bandits. They have had many engagements with the bandits.

In substance, this was the dispatch received by the state department from American Consul Summers at Chihuahua.

Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson telegraphed Consul Summers to start a hunt for the men and report at once to the department. In the meantime Secretary Wilson will communicate with Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City, directing him to demand of President Madero troops with which to rescue these Americans if they are still alive.

Communication Cut Off.

The federal commander at Torreon, 40 miles from Asarco, has sent a detachment of troops to Asarco. All communication with Asarco has been cut off more than a week.

Dispatches confirming the report that Gen. Pascual Orozco had deserted Madero and was commanding a body of revolutionists were received yesterday at the state department. Consul Summers wired the department that Gen. Orozco announced his resignation as military governor of Chihuahua February 27, to take effect March 1, and that he was now leading a force of rebels.

Gens. Campa and Rojas, at the head of 1,200 revolutionists, have left Juarez for Chihuahua with the purpose of joining Gen. Orozco and his force. The word has gone out that Campa and Rojas will seek to capture Chihuahua and set up an independent government.

Gen. Orozco will, upon the joining of his forces with those of Campa and Rojas, declare himself president and make Chihuahua his capital.

Look Only for Money.

According to Consul Summers, the revolutionists, beyond seeking to overthrow Madero, seem to take no interest in the political future of Mexico, express no choice for a candidate to replace Madero, and have no plan for a new government. They levy tribute in a merciless manner and hold men for ransom whenever they think they may obtain money.

Americans are getting out of the central section of Mexico as rapidly as possible. All sleeping car accommodations out of Mexico have been engaged until Saturday, and the list of the steamer sailing from Vera Cruz Thursday is full. Most of the room in the boat sailing next week also has been engaged. Railroad officials say more trains will be operated should the exodus continue to increase.

Another effect of the proclamation of President Taft has been to send Americans to the consulate in growing numbers to register themselves and their personal effects.

Advices to the Washington government from points along the Mexican border as well as in the interior continue to paint a picture of brigandage and anarchy hitherto unparalleled in the republic below the Rio Grande.

Though unorganized, the spirit of revolution, from dispatches received here, seems to pervade the entire republic. In the state of Chihuahua, however, bordering Texas and New Mexico, the situation is most serious.

Juarez is reported quiet. Col. E. Z. Steever, in command of the troops on the American side, wired the war department that the rebel force in the garrison across the river numbered nearly 4,000 men.

SEES DANGER IN NEW CANAL

Ex-Senator Towne Says We're Doing a Dangerous Thing.

New York, March 4.—The immediate future of the world promises some big wars, in the opinion of Charles A. Towne, former United States senator from Minnesota, who came to New York last night to make the chief address at the annual meeeting of the International Peace Forum.

"Even our own country can't boast much of its peace proclivities," he said, "considering the way it has treated the United States of Colombia in the Panama matter. Germany and England are in exceedingly sensitive relations just now, and so are Japan and the United States. China, too, may soon fall into a state of absolute anarchy, and there are bound to be clashes if it comes to dividing China up among the powers.

"We have done a dangerous thing in building the Panama canal. Germany, France and England are all seeking the Pacific markets. We are shortening the route to the Pacific for these countries by 2,500 miles by building this canal. I hope there will be universal peace before the canal is opened. The world is in a solemn situation now."

CALIFORNIA FOR ROOSEVELT TWO TO ONE, SAYS CHAIRMAN

Washington, Feb. 29.—That California is certain for Roosevelt was settled yesterday when Roosevelt headquarters here received a telegraphic announcement as follows: "A few days ago I sent request to members of the state committee asking for an expression of preference for Republican candidate for president as between Taft, Roosevelt and La Follette. There are 158 members of the state central committee. Replies have been received so far from 46, for Roosevelt, 34; La Follette, six; Taft, four; Cummins, two. Several for La Follette expressed second choice preference for Roosevelt and vice versa.

"State central committee ten to one in favor of Roosevelt, and this, in my opinion, is a fair expression of Republican sentiment in this state. Replies received have come from all portions. All the leading progressives of the state and many conservative Republicans are for Roosevelt. I feel confident and predict that the Roosevelt ticket of delegates to the national convention will be indorsed by the Republicans of California at least two to one. We all regret La Follette's indisposition, but practically all of his ardent admirers recognize his unavailability as a candidate under existing conditions and will concentrate on Roosevelt. "M. LISSNER,
"Chairman State Central Committee."

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Customary $10 Value

Express Prepaid—Exactly Like Picture

Dress No. 15T.—The undescribable charm of true Parisian style is exquisitely expressed in every line of this beautiful Spring costume. The costly model was selected by our foreign representative to be especially used as an advertisement and we have reproduced it exactly to the minutest detail, and are offering it at this special price to readers of **Pictorial Review** for a limited time only. The fine French Serge in which it is fashioned lends itself charmingly to the simple, smart lines of the model and was chosen because of its peculiar adaptability to a frock intended for early Spring wear. Fashioned in the chic coat effect, it is equally smart for street or afternoon wear. The wide collar is of the Directoire period, with beautiful satin inlay, and the self border dotted with oval satin buttons. Smart satin piped button trimmed pocket. The short set-in sleeve has a roll cuff of satin with button trimmed strap of self material to match collar. The deep lap front crosses smartly at the side and continues down the front, a profusion of satin buttons carrying out the Directoire design. The graceful lines of the skirt are simple in the extreme with fullness at the bottom secured through the gradual flare. Colors, white serge trimmed with Copenhagen blue satin; or tan, navy or black serge trimmed with self color satin **$5.98**

14 and 16 years misses' and ladies' sizes 32 to 44 bust.

This is the $2.98 English Pique Dress Described

Another Startling Bedell Dress Bargain

$5 Real English Pique Smart One-Piece Dress $2.98

(Warranted Washable)

Exactly Like Picture—Express Prepaid.

Dress No. 16T.—Selected from our entire season's production as the prettiest, smartest model of the lot, we are offering this charming new summer frock at a price that will bring us thousands of orders and thereby add to our great mailing list. Made of fine English pique in the stylish new wide wale, the fabric is not only one on which Fashion has set the seal of approval, but it has no peer in wearing quality and will launder like new with each tubbing. Particularly adapted to the smart, new one-piece coat model, its attractiveness is enhanced by a stylish plaid trimming of fine French chambray. A collar effect of the contrasting material with a nobby bow tie finishes the round neck. The wide front lap extending all the way down is finished with a bias fold of the plaid and fancy oval buttons of same, a jaunty patch pocket adding a note of true smartness. The new sleeve is set-in with a bias piping of plaid and finished with a pointed cuff effect in the pretty contrasting material. The skirt joins the waist in Empire style with plaid piping and has a wide fold at the bottom. A panel effect from waist line in the back gives the straight slender silhouette to the outline but the skirt is amply full through the gradual flare of the circular gores. Colors: White pique trimmed with black, light blue or lavender checked chambray. Price **$2.98**

$2 New Lingerie Waist, Daintily Lace Trimmed $1.00

Exactly Like Picture—Postage Prepaid.

Waist No. 17T.—This exquisitely dainty blouse was especially designed to use as an advertisement, and nothing has been spared to add to its worth and beauty. Fine sheer batiste is the fabric used, but so profusely has lace been combined that it has all the transparency and richness of a lace waist. The entire front is of rows of Point de Paris lace insertions and bias bands of pin tucking extending from shoulders in surplice effect, a ruffle of lace edging finishing the design on either side. A handsome St. Gall medallion in the center has venise lace in the cornucopia design embellished with sprays of dainty embroidery. Three-quarter sleeves with tucking and lace cuffs. Clusters of fine tucks in the back. Price...... **$1.00**

Sizes 32 to 44 bust.

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IN QUARREL OVER MRS. EDDY

Council of English Town Admits Her "Life" in Library.

London, March 1.—The late Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy has been the subject of a heated debate in the Kingston-on-Thames town council.

A copy of her "Life" was recently presented to the Kingston Public Library. Some councillors objected, but after a long argument it was decided to retain the presentation copy in the library.

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Coalheaver vs. Typewriter.

Harper's Weekly.

The girl who is operating a typewriter does not appear to be doing heavy physical labor, as compared with the brawny individual in a stokehold who is shoveling coal into a hungry furnace, but this is one of the many instances in which superficial appearances are deceptive, as a comparison of the force expended by the two will show.

The stoker may be credited with handling one ton of coal an hour, or eight tons a day, plus the weight of his shovel. Adding the shovel to his 17,960 pounds of coal, he expends about 20,000 pounds of energy.

For each key struck on the typewriter, there is an expenditure of something over three ounces of energy, or, say, one pound to the average word. A fair operator will average 1,500 words an hour, or, in eight hours, 12,000 words — 12,000 pounds of energy. To throw over the carriage for each new line requires on an average, three pounds of force. Twelve thousand words will make a thousand lines, so there are 3,000 pounds of energy to be added to the 12,000, making 15,000 pounds of energy expended —which compares pretty well with the stoker's 20,000, all things considered.

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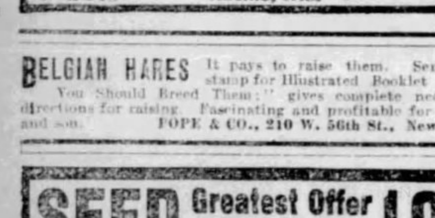

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